

هذا من الفصل

OTHER- PARIS: Wednesday, variable.
12-26. Thursday, variable. LONDON:
possible showers. Temp. 54-58.
Friday, cloudy. 41-48. Rough.
Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 46-51.
Wednesday, rain. Temp. 54-58.
ONAL WEATHER COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1977

Established 1887



The French and British Concorde taxiing together after touchdown at New York's Kennedy Airport.

After 20-Month Battle

aily N.Y. Concorde Service Begins

YORK, Nov. 23 (AP).— British Concorde aircraft carrying 100 passengers and 100 pounds of cargo, the first of a new service, landed at Kennedy Airport today, marking the beginning of a new era in transatlantic travel. The aircraft, a British Airways Concorde, was the first of a new fleet of Concorde aircraft that will be used to fly between New York and London. The service is expected to begin in the near future.

ture of paying passengers and guests. The French Concorde flight took off from Charles de Gaulle Airport near Paris at 5:13 a.m. New York time, 13 minutes late. Sixteen minutes later, the British Airways Concorde left London's Heathrow Airport. Among the paying customers on the French plane was fashion designer Pierre Cardin, who said it was his third Concorde flight. "To me, Concorde represents tomorrow's travel today," he said. "It's fast, it's quiet and it's comfortable."

Aeroflot Cancels SST Flight
MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (UPI).—For the third straight week, Aeroflot has canceled the scheduled flight of its Tu-144 supersonic passenger jet.

German Bank Loot Found
DUESSELDORF, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—A bank robber left his haul of 30,000 marks (\$13,400) in a plastic bag on a train, police said here today. It was stolen from a Duesseldorf bank Friday.

Singapore Flight Fall
SINGAPORE, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The inaugural London-Singapore round trip by the Concorde Dec. 10 is fully booked, British Airways said here today.

Female Gulls Seen Backing Gay Power

IRVINE, Calif., Nov. 22 (Reuters).—A University of California research team claims that many local seagulls are lesbians. The team discovered that many gull nests on Santa Barbara Island contained more than the usual three eggs and that two females had laid and were sitting on the eggs, which were infertile. The team reported that it studied 1,200 gulls on the island and found up to 14 percent of them were lesbians. A member of the team said the female gulls had exhibited courtship patterns normally restricted to males. He added that the female population among the gulls was much bigger than that of the males, among whom there was no evidence of homosexuality.

Limiting Nuclear Arms Spread

Argentina Agrees to Sign A-Pact

By Karen DeYoung
BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22 (WP).—Argentina, South America's preeminent nuclear power, yesterday agreed to ratify the limitation treaty that prohibits the development of nuclear weapons in Latin America.



Patricia Derian

The agreement—made in a joint communiqué with the United States—clears an obstacle to the transfer of limited nuclear technology to Argentina from the United States and Canada. That transfer was prohibited earlier this year by President Carter, with Canadian agreement, for all countries not parties to a comprehensive nonproliferation accord.

secretary of state for human rights, turned over a list of some 7,500 persons who rights groups said have been illegally imprisoned or murdered, or have disappeared.

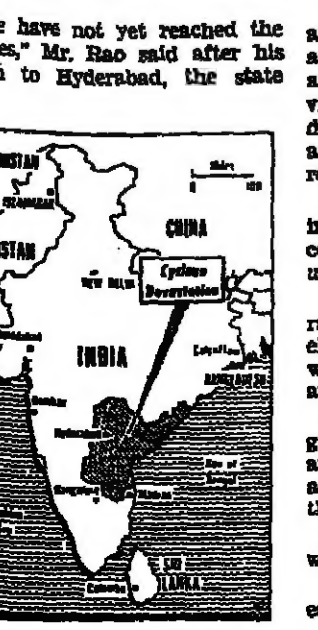
Villages Marooned

India Cyclone Toll Is Put at 3,000

By William Borders
DELHI, Nov. 22 (NYT).—A cyclone that hit a weekend in southeastern India rose to about 3,000, according to official reports. Some 12-hour aerial tour, the minister of the state of Andhra Pradesh, Vengal Rao, estimated 3,000 dead, noting that the night climb to 5,000 or more have not yet reached the peak. Mr. Rao said after his visit to Hyderabad, the state capital, "It will take two to three days to reach them."

A state official said today that the cyclone had killed at least 10,000 persons, UPI reported. The state revenue minister, Narasimha Reddy, said 10,000 bodies had been counted and at least 21 villages were washed away in the tidal wave that followed the cyclone.

Mr. Rao said that whole villages had been marooned by a tidal wave as high as 15 feet. Police and army helicopters are dropping food to the affected areas, he said, and civilian boats are being used to evacuate survivors or take them food and drinking water. However, large areas remained submerged or unreachable, he said.



The storm, with winds exceeding 100 miles an hour, hit the coastal rice-growing area on Saturday morning. With as much as 15 inches of rain falling within a few hours, electricity and communications were cut throughout a wide area, and roads were blocked. The storm badly damaged sugar, banana and rice crops over an area of more than a million acres, according to Mr. Rao, and thousands were left homeless. He said property damage easily would exceed \$100 million. In the densely populated region east and south of the city of Vijayawada, many were killed in the collapse of mud huts, and whole villages were swept away. Officials reported that, from the air, they had seen scores of people waiting in ketches to be rescued.

According to reports from the scene, the area hardest hit appeared to be around the town of Machilipatnam, near where the Krishna River joins the Bay of Bengal. "Father wouldn't believe it," Mr. Narwat said. "He said I wanted to waste his money." Mr. Narwat's mother settled the issue. She had been cooking with firewood, which irritated her eyes and blackened her kitchen, and she was ready to try something new. Mr. Narwat's father came up with the \$400 needed for the equipment to recycle dung into what is called gobar gas. Gobar is Hindi for cow dung.

The Narwats were the first family to install a gobar gas plant in this prosperous village of 3,000 about 35 miles south of New Delhi. "People were laughing," Mr. Narwat said. "When we started, people were laughing. Mr. Narwat said, 'They thought I was crazy. Now, they're putting in their own plants.' Five other families have installed the plants. One-fourth of the cost of each was put up by the Haryana state government, which, along with India's national government, has encouraged the production of gobar gas. India has more than 200 million cattle and, according

Sudan Adds Support High Jordan Aide Backs Trip; Syrian Assails Sadat at the UN

Attack Opens Debate on Middle East

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 22 (UPI).—Syria today attacked President Anwar Sadat's historic journey to Israel as a shame, a sacrifice and a surrender. The attack drew an angry walkout by Egypt's ambassador and, at one point, chuckles from the U.S. delegation.

Jordan Ambassador Hazem Nusseibeh conceded his deep confusion over the dramatic turn in the Middle East situation, but urged the UN "not to be swayed by momentary events until concrete and tangible justice is fulfilled."

Syrian Ambassador Mowaffak Alfah's hour-long barrage of sarcasm and rhetorical questions was the start of the General Assembly's annual debate on the Middle East. Mr. Alfah wasted no time in criticizing Mr. Sadat as the man "who shakes the hand of the war criminal Moshe Dayan, who kisses the cheek of the racist Golda Meir."

Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed El-Badry Abdel Meguid could take no more and stalked from the hall. "I don't think it is necessary for me to listen to these insults," he said.

Mr. Alfah's sweeping attack at one point touched on former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—"the Zionist Dr. Kissinger." The remark drew soft laughter from two U.S. delegates, James Leonard and Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y.

Mr. Sadat's initiative, the Syrian said, amounted to "the first surrender before the Zionist racist force that continues to grip the body of the United Nations. The visit was a shame that will continue to inflict serious damage to the Arab cause of destiny."

What made it worse, he said, was that Mr. Sadat chose one of Islam's most important holidays, the Feast of the Sacrifice, for the trip, and "that this visit would occur in the holy city of Jerusalem, the humiliation becomes even greater."

The Feast of the Sacrifice on Sunday marked the beginning of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and commemorates Abraham's readiness to follow God's order to offer his son Isaac as a sacrifice.

Mr. Alfah said Mr. Sadat had sacrificed much, including "the fact of recognition of Israeli acquisition of the city of Jerusalem" and a shattering of Arab solidarity, and had got nothing in return.

"It is an insult to Arabs and to the martyrs who have given up their lives in the face of the Zionist entity," he said. "The visit occurred 'at a time when the blood of hundreds of men, women and elderly had not dried' (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Mowaffak Alfah speaking at the UN yesterday.

PLO Alleges Crackdown Cairo Acts to Muster Backing for Sadat Trip

CAIRO, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Egypt has begun a crackdown on Palestinian protesters opposing President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel, Palestinian sources said today. At the same time, Egypt has begun a campaign to rally Arab and African support for the peace initiative, official sources reported.

Meanwhile, Mr. Sadat said today that his trip to Israel had resulted in "respect for our will, for the will of the Arabs" and that "there is no longer any room for complacency or complacency."

Mr. Sadat returned yesterday to a triumphant welcome in Cairo. Before returning to Khartoum, Gen. Numeiri said, "I believe that those who oppose this step understand nothing of what is going on in the Arab region. We hope they will understand what we are rejecting now."

Sudan Goes to Damascus
Jordan, Syria and Egypt have the best of the fighting in the war with Israel. In an obvious attempt to heal the rift in the alliance, Jordanian Premier Mudar Sadran flew to Damascus. A government official said it was a "friendly visit."

Optimism on Conference
U.S. Encouraged by Priority Sadat, Begin Gave to Geneva
By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (NYT).—The Carter administration said yesterday that it was encouraged that both President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Begin of Israel had given priority to their remarks during Mr. Sadat's visit to Israel to an early convening of a Middle East peace conference in Geneva and relying on U.S. mediation efforts.

A White House spokesman said that President Carter regarded the talks held by the Egyptian and Israeli leaders as "conducive to a broad-based Middle East peace effort" and believed that they had taken "steps that will lead us to Geneva."

The administration, however, which had previously guided Middle East diplomacy, was in the somewhat unusual role of not knowing what it would do next to bring about a Geneva conference because it was still uncertain of what Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat had decided—if anything—in private. Various options were open to the administration, such as sending Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the Middle East for consultations with the parties or

Visit Is Held 'Fresh Hope' For Geneva

BEIRUT, Nov. 22 (UPI).—A top Jordanian government official said today that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace venture with Israel had unblocked the road to progress on a Middle East peace settlement. Sudan's chief of state also backed the trip. The statement by Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh of Jordan appeared to leave little doubt of the three main Arab "confrontation" states bordering Israel, opposing Mr. Sadat's seeking in Jerusalem of a verbal non-aggression pact with the Israelis. Emphasizing that no official government reaction had yet been announced, the Jordanian minister said Mr. Sadat's visit to Israel "has broken the ice and removed the psychological barriers."

He said the weekend visit had "brought fresh hope for a resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East within a new framework." Sudan President Gaafar Numeiri, in Cairo for a brief visit, praised Mr. Sadat's trip, saying, "We believe that the battle for peace is not less important than the military battle. So whenever a successful step is taken, we feel the pride of victory."

He added that "we in all Arab countries should be proud of this victory. I am." Before returning to Khartoum, Gen. Numeiri said, "I believe that those who oppose this step understand nothing of what is going on in the Arab region. We hope they will understand what we are rejecting now."

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Mr. Begin and Mr. Carter spoke briefly in a telephone conversation described as "warm and encouraging." The Israeli leader, according to the White House, told the President that he was grateful for his efforts in the "Middle East" which made the historic meeting possible.

Mr. Begin also said he plans to send Mr. Carter a detailed report of the meetings he held with Mr. Sadat. Emphasis on Geneva What led to the official announcement was the emphasis on Geneva, particularly from Mr. Sadat, who went out of his way to ease Arab concern that he was in Israel trying to negotiate a separate peace with Israel and thereby remove Egypt from the confrontation with Israel. "All the efforts now should be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Also Opens Way to Divorce

New Spain Constitution Draft Would Limit Powers of King

MADRID, Nov. 22 (UPI).—The first draft of Spain's new constitution, to be published early next month, strictly limits the powers of the King, reduces the voting age to 18 and opens the way to legalized divorce, the national news agency Cifra said today.

Madrid Signs New Treaty With Lisbon

MADRID, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Spain and Portugal signed a friendship and cooperation treaty today establishing a Madrid-Lisbon axis for defense in the Iberian Peninsula.

It renewed military cooperation between the two countries and committed them to coordinating their economies.

The 10-year agreement replaced the 1939 mutual nonaggression treaty known as the Iberian Pact between the late dictators, Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Antonio Salazar.

The new pact was signed here by Portuguese Premier Mario Soares and Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez.

Stability Zone Vowed

A preamble to the new treaty stated that "the strengthening of cooperation between the two peninsular nations will serve the cause of European unity and contribute to international peace and security by establishing a zone of stability and progress where the Atlantic meets the Mediterranean."

The new treaty will revive joint military maneuvers between the Portuguese and Spanish armed forces—suspended since the April, 1974, coup that ended 50 years of rightist dictatorship in Portugal.

It committed both countries to coordinate their development in the fields of industry, trade, mineral exploitation, agriculture, fishing, transport and tourism.

Spain and Portugal agreed to grant each other's exports most-favored-nation treatment and pledged to coordinate efforts in the economic development of their poverty-stricken frontier regions.

The treaty also set up a Spanish-Portuguese Council to supervise the application of the treaty.

the Communists, are represented. Following a second reading, the documents will be submitted to the Cortes (parliament), which will debate and possibly amend it before submitting it to a referendum.

Cifra said the draft defines Spain as "a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy in which sovereignty rests with the people." The King will be given largely representative functions and his actions will be subject to parliamentary control, it said.

Opens Way to Divorce

Cifra also said the draft will leave the way open to divorce, now prohibited by law, by allowing civil marriage and its dissolution regulated by a special law.

The draft defines Spain's economic system as a free market economy which, however, will be open to sweeping government intervention, Cifra said.

Cifra described other main points of the draft as follows:

- Voting age will be reduced from 21 to 18.
- The chief of government will no longer be appointed by the King, but elected by the Congress of Deputies, the lower chamber.

- The premier can be forced to resign by way of a motion of censure approved by parliament.
- The party of parties proposing the motion must, however, submit the name of a new premier so the nation is not left without a government.

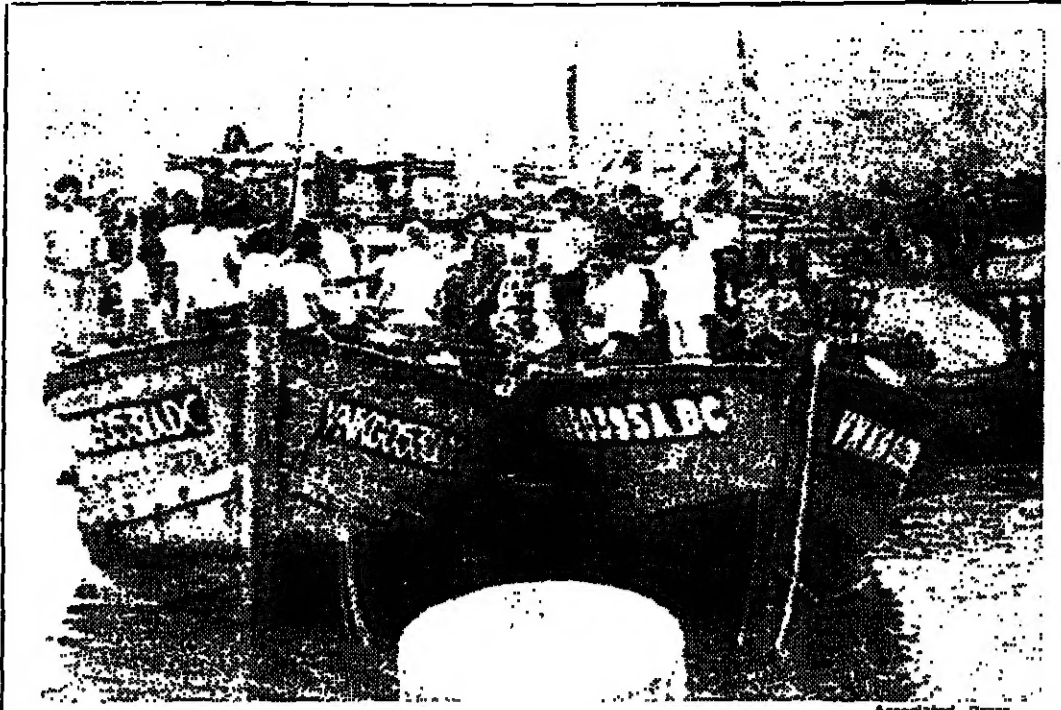
- The Council of the Realm, a powerful advisory body to the King that is a holdover from the Franco era, will disappear. The King will also lose his prerogative to name 40 senators.
- The lower chamber, to be enlarged from 350 to 600 members, will have precedence over the Senate. The upper chamber's main competence will be in the field of relations between the state and its autonomous regions.
- There will be full guarantees for the exercise of human rights. For instance, the only limit on indoor meetings of any kind will be that none of the participants carries arms. Every type of censorship will be abolished.

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McClellan to Retire

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 22 (AP).—Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., who is 81 years old and second in seniority with 35 years in the Senate, announced yesterday that he will retire after his current term.



Vietnamese refugees aboard the fishing boats which took them to Darwin.

Australians Protest Vietnam Refugees

DARWIN, Australia, Nov. 22 (AP).—Dockworkers in northern Australia's chief port are striking for an hour each shift to protest the large numbers of Vietnamese refugees landing in Darwin.

The longshoremen said that many of the refugees are not hardworking but wealthy businessmen arriving with "bars of gold and servants."

Members of the Waterside Workers Federation in Darwin

sent a telegram to Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser asking the government to tighten its refugee policy.

Yesterday, 218 Vietnamese, most of them young men, arrived in six boats, the largest contingent to come to Australia since the end of the Vietnam war. So far this year, 23 refugee boats have landed here, including 13 in the last two months.

The secretary of the local union branch said: "We have

serious doubts about the Vietnamese claims to being refugees. The war ended 2 1/3 years ago and now they are arriving with bars of gold and servants."

The real Vietnamese people are content in their homeland now that the fighting has stopped. These people coming out are the wealthy who have paid well to escape because they cannot tolerate their business being taken over by the Vietnamese government."

Doctor Testifies in Johannesburg

'We Missed Something' in Examining Biko

PRETORIA, Nov. 22 (AP).—A doctor who examined black activist Stephen Biko before his death in detention told an inquest today that "it was quite obvious that we had missed something."

Dr. Ivor Lang, the district surgeon of Port Elizabeth, told the inquest under cross-examination for the second day that he was "absolutely shocked" to learn of Mr. Biko's death on Sept. 12.

In testimony yesterday, Dr. Lang admitted that a medical certificate he wrote Sept. 7 after examining Mr. Biko in which he said that there was no evidence of abnormality or pathology, was "highly incorrect."

Dr. Lang conceded writing the certificate despite his finding that Mr. Biko had a swollen lip with a small cut, superficial chest bruises, swollen hands, feet and ankles, slurred speech and staggered walking.

He died five days later from head injuries.

'Inexplicable'

Asked by Sydney Kentridge, representing the Biko family, to explain why he did not report the injuries, Dr. Lang said, "I cannot explain it. It is inexplicable."

Dr. Lang also testified that he saw no head injury. Mr. Kentridge then drew the doctor's attention to a photograph taken of Mr. Biko's face after his death.

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In 'Terrorist Compound' Another Pistol Found in Stammheim Prison

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Nov. 22 (NYT).—Another pistol and a cache of ammunition have been found in the "terrorist compound" of Stuttgart's Stammheim Prison, authorities disclosed today.

The discovery was made near the cells where two convicted terrorists—Andreas Baader and Jan-Carl Raspe—were mortally wounded by shots from two guns on Oct. 18.

In an adjoining cell, another convict, Gudrun Ensslin, was found hanged.

Prison authorities said that Baader, Raspe and Mrs. Ensslin had died in a suicide pact. An international panel of medical examiners also determined that the three had taken their own lives. It has not been explained how the weapons that killed the two men entered the prison.

Inmate Transferred

Officials said that the third handgun to come to light in the compound where convicted and suspected terrorists had been held, as well as 25 rounds of ammunition, were found in a cell formerly occupied by Helmut Pohl, an inmate who some time ago was transferred to a prison in Hamburg.

Investigators who stripped the cells earlier also found explosives, a transistor radio, batteries and a modified thermostat that was apparently used in a secret communications system among the inmates.

The modern, eight-story prison holds from 700 to 800 prisoners. The seventh-floor compound in one of its two wings was remodeled in May when some cells were enlarged, and common rooms were created where the terrorists were allowed to meet, but not with other inmates, during certain hours.

The justice minister of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Guntram Palm, said he had ordered all the dividing walls in the compound torn down, and that he would not exclude further finds.

Officials said that the third suggested that weapons were smuggled into the prison by lawyers during visits. However, no proof has been produced to support this allegation.

Other Suicides

In May of last year, Ulrike Meinhof, a leader of the terrorist movement, was found hanged in her cell in Stammheim. The verdict was suicide.

On Nov. 13 a convicted terrorist, Ingrid Schubert, who until recently had been held in the prison, died of hanging in her cell.

Today, Frankfurt's Algemeine Zeitung carried a letter Mr. Croissant protesting a being described as a "former yer." He contended that he appealed a decision to him, and that pending the appeal he was a lawyer.

Stuttgart officials have said that the danger of Mr. Croissant attempting suicide could not be ruled out. The lawyer said he was being handed to West Germany as a prisoner, and that he was a "former yer."

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ago was transferred to a prison in Hamburg.

Investigators who stripped the cells earlier also found explosives, a transistor radio, batteries and a modified thermostat that was apparently used in a secret communications system among the inmates.

The modern, eight-story prison holds from 700 to 800 prisoners. The seventh-floor compound in one of its two wings was remodeled in May when some cells were enlarged, and common rooms were created where the terrorists were allowed to meet, but not with other inmates, during certain hours.

The justice minister of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Guntram Palm, said he had ordered all the dividing walls in the compound torn down, and that he would not exclude further finds.

Protest

Food-Aid Loans Delayed
Review of Human Rights

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI). — Food under the U.S. food aid program nearly stopped in seven weeks during a review of human rights by the Carter administration.

The review, which began last week, was a review of human rights in the countries receiving food aid.

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Women demonstrating during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's trip to Buenos Aires.

Argentina Agrees to Ratify Nuclear Treaty

(Continued from Page 1) — Argentina's agreement to ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was announced today by Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Montes. The agreement was reached after a series of negotiations with the United States.

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Varied Receptions for Spaniards

U.S. Tapes Carrillo's Words,
But Lends an Ear to Gonzalez

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI). — Two weeks after he was refused a chance to speak in Moscow at official celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Russian revolution, Spain's independent-minded Communist leader, Santiago Carrillo, came to Washington yesterday and was promptly given a chance by the U.S. government to be heard—inside the Soviet Union.

Without Mr. Carrillo's knowledge, a mid-morning press conference at John Hopkins University was taped for broadcast to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, U.S.-government-financed radio stations founded to fight Communism. The stations' main transmitters are in Spain.

Also underlining the ironies in the 11-day visit Mr. Carrillo is making to three universities is that the Carter administration made a policy decision not to listen to Mr. Carrillo's "Eurocommunist" message itself, and pulled out all the stops last week to build up a similar visit to Washington by Mr. Carrillo's chief rival in Spanish opposition politics, Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez.

Mr. Carrillo did not appear to be upset by the taping of his remarks by the stations nor by the calculated official decision here to give him a cold shoulder and Mr. Gonzalez a warm embrace.

The radio taping "is no problem," he said in an interview after delivering a lecture at the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies. "Many others are anti-Communist and I speak to everybody. As for the government, I did not ask for or expect to have official interviews."

Mr. Gonzalez, 36, whose Socialist Workers party captured nearly 30 per cent of the popular vote in June's parliamentary elections, spent two hectic days in Washington last week meeting with Vice-President Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and other officials.

The U.S. government is showing it understands the importance of the Socialist party in the process of eliminating the barrier that has stood between the U.S. governments of the past and the Spanish people, during the time the United States dealt only with the dictatorship of Francisco Franco, he said in an interview here on Friday.

The evidently deliberate juxtaposition of visits to Washington by the two opposition leaders brought into sharp focus the continuing importance of the U.S. role in Spain two years after Franco's death.

At one level, it provided the Carter administration with the most concrete opportunity it has yet had to back up the more nuanced position it has adopted on Eurocommunism, defined by Mr. Carrillo and others as an effort to blend Marxist principles and Western democratic traditions and freedoms.

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Communist leader to visit the United States since the cold war began, the administration is improving its record on international freedom of movement and freedom of speech, as emphasized by the Helsinki accords and President Carter's own human-rights declarations.

While this is a departure from the rigid and hostile position on Eurocommunism adopted during the Kissinger era at the State Department, U.S. officials said that the subsequent freeze-out of Mr. Carrillo here "makes it clear that we support friends and do nothing to make it easier for Communists."

The two visits also have emphasized the intricate struggle the two Spanish politicians are waging at home and their proximity to power.

The visit by Mr. Gonzalez was arranged through an invitation from the United Auto Workers after Mr. Carrillo accepted invitations to speak at Yale, Johns Hopkins in Baltimore and Washington, and at Harvard.

New Study Backs
Mastectomy Cases

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP). — A re-evaluation of a study that indicated that 53 women may have had their breasts removed needlessly has shown that most of the mastectomy operations were necessary, Medical World News said yesterday.

The re-evaluation has not been completed and has yet to be reported to the National Cancer Institute, which along with the American Cancer Society, is conducting the nationwide breast cancer detection demonstration project.

The tumors were extremely small, "minimal" tumors, and in a first review produced disagreement among pathologists as to whether they were benign or malignant. On the second review, nearly all the minimal cancers were found to be malignant, Medical World News said.

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PHILIPS

Illegal Acts Alleged

Daily Revelations Confront Trudeau on Police

By Dusko Doder

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Buggings, break-ins, mail tampering, an enemies list and other illegal activities of Canada's security forces are coming to light here daily in a flood of revelations confronting Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

The disclosures also include illicit use of medical and income-tax records, arson and a variety of "dirty tricks," all contributing to the spectacle of a Canadian version of Watergate.

Like the Nixon administration, the Trudeau government seems to have given tacit approval to actions outside the law in the name of national security. And like Mr. Nixon, Mr. Trudeau has decided to stonewall. Each new disclosure of police wrongdoing is followed by a brief and grudging acknowledgment that irregularities did in fact take place and that the matter will be investigated by a commission appointed by Mr. Trudeau.

Neither Mr. Trudeau nor any of his ministers admit any prior knowledge of police wrongdoing. Nor do they accept responsibility for such actions. Meanwhile, the

security service of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is reliably reported to have been burning its files during the last three weeks.

The parallel with the Nixon White House is all the more striking as Mr. Trudeau's defense is reminiscent of the "third-rate burglary" theme and a refusal to disclose relevant documents on grounds of national security.

But the similarity ends there. The manager in which the Canadian scandal is unraveling points to a fundamental difference between the U.S. constitutional system of separation of powers and the Canadian parliamentary system, which is based on the British model.

Under Canada's system, Mr. Trudeau controls both the executive and legislative branches of government. The opposition in the Canadian House of Commons is impotent, since the tradition of party discipline gives the government an automatic majority in all matters.

Moreover, Section 41 (2) of the Federal Court Act gives Cabinet members blanket authority to (refuse, without any examination) by courts, to make available any documents that they regard as potentially "injurious" to national security or to federal provincial relations.

Mr. Trudeau has appointed a three-member commission to investigate the scandal. The members are known to be sympathizers of his Liberal party and have yet to begin their work.

"Let me put it this way," said Joe Clark, the opposition leader in the House. "If your system had our rules, [U.S. Sen.] Sam Ervin would have had to ask Richard Nixon's permission to begin an inquiry."

French vs. English Split

But there is another equally important factor that, in the judgment of foreign diplomats and leading political pundits, would help Mr. Trudeau weather the scandal without severe political damage. Canada is today a deeply divided nation, with the English-speaking majority excessively fearful of the independence movement in predominantly French-speaking Quebec Province.

Mr. Trudeau, partly because of his French background and partly because of his tough stand against Quebec separatists, has projected an image of being the only man capable of keeping Canada united.

Also, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which has undoubtedly committed questionable acts, is widely admired in Canada.

For those reasons, the average English-speaking Canadian tends to side with Mr. Trudeau and the Mounties despite the editorial outcries in many Canadian newspapers and the accusations by Mr. Trudeau's political opposition.

This prevailing attitude has deepened French-Canadian suspicions, especially among Parti

Québécois supporters, who believe that the revelations represent only a small part of a large police operation directed against advocates of a sovereign Quebec.

Jean Rivard, a journalist for Tele-media, a French-language network in Quebec, who broke some of the most important stories about the Mounties' activities, believes that the disclosures so far have severely damaged the federal government's credibility in the province.

The disclosures confirmed by the government included the following:

• Police agents were involved in the theft of dynamite that was to be subsequently planted on a French separatist group in an effort to embarrass it.

• Police set fire to a barn in Quebec's Eastern Townships where a meeting of suspected Quebec terrorists and U.S. Black Panther representatives was to have taken place.

• Agents of the Mounted Police Security Service gained access to confidential medical files and leaked information from them in an effort to disrupt radical groups in the early 1970s.

• The security service opened mail between 1964 and last year without obtaining court orders.

Nine months ago, when opposition leaders called for legislation similar to the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, Mr. Trudeau asserted that such legislation was not necessary because Canadians would not be subjected to Watergate-type abuses.

In the United States, he said, "They may have more abuses there and that's why, perhaps, they have to take corrective measures. I do not think people suspect the RCMP of conducting themselves as the FBI does."

Mr. Trudeau, in a statement on May 5 of last year indicated that he had been aware of the Mounties' activities.

"When police or the solicitor-



Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau

general (the minister in charge of police and security) informed me that they were going to carry out investigation of some well-known member of the Canadian public, whether Liberal, Tory or somebody outside, I always told them, 'Look, do your duty. I do not want to interfere in any way.'"

Mr. Trudeau said at the time.

Apart from bureaucratic wranglings, the current disclosures are having a major impact in Quebec.

Although much of the Mounties' domestic intelligence-gathering activities date from the early years of the cold war, the effort appears to have escalated since the 1970 crisis in Quebec. A wave of terrorist bombings and kidnappings at that time disclosed that the Mounties were badly informed about domestic terrorism and the Trudeau government ordered the force to step

up its domestic intelligence role. English-speaking Canadians pointed out that illicit police activities took place throughout the country, but evidence suggests that the principal focus was Quebec.

The disclosures are therefore furnishing the Parti Québécois provincial government with new arguments in its campaign for a sovereign Quebec. The separatist government has set up its own commission of inquiry in an effort to gather ammunition for the forthcoming referendum now set for 1979, on whether Quebec should separate from the rest of Canada.

A Parti Québécois leader, Gérard Godin, has asserted that the Trudeau government has already been dealt a crippling blow. The disclosures show, he said, "that the Trudeau government considered its political opponents to be enemies of the state."

Students Are Beaten

Iran Secret Police Accused in Thug Attack

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, Nov. 22 (UPI).—A mob of thugs brandishing rough wooden clubs, brass knuckles and chains and shouting "Javid Shah" (long live the Shah) yesterday attacked a group of dissidents gathered for a lecture at Aryamehr University in western Tehran.

Dissidents said that the gang of about 100 men, who wore civilian clothes and arrived in two buses, were members of the Iranian secret police, Savak. This could not be confirmed. Both Savak and the Iranian Information Ministry declined comment on the incident.

The obviously orchestrated attack was the latest in a week of violent incidents in which dissidents, mostly students, have been beaten at or near universities in Tehran. On Saturday, more than 350 policemen wearing U.S.-made

helmets, and armed with long wooden clubs invaded Tehran University and battered students indiscriminately, witnesses said. About 60 to 70 persons, including at least four professors, were injured and more than 100 students were arrested in the attack hours after Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi returned to Tehran via Paris from his visit to Washington.

A Dozen Injured

In yesterday's attack, at least a dozen dissidents were injured and a few were arrested in front of the Aryamehr University gates. More than 200 dissidents have been rounded up in the last week, students said.

The incident occurred after about 400 persons had gathered to hear an evening lecture on "freedom" by leftist writer Mahmoud Baharzin. But the gates were locked and a notice said that the lecture had been cancelled for the second consecutive day. The dissidents milled around quietly in front of the university for about an hour and were calmly dispersing when the thugs came running from their buses and chased them down Ehsan-eh-shah Avenue. Some of the dissidents were cornered in alleys

and beaten while others were kicked, clubbed and punched on the sidewalk.

Members of the mob holding chains and clubs prevented three Western journalists, including this reporter, from following the dissidents down the avenue. A gang member forced two of the reporters into a taxi and ordered the driver to take them to near-by Shahr-e-Mohammadi, built by the Shah to commemorate 2,500 years of Persian monarchy.

After the charge, the thugs, most of whom were carrying identical rough-hewn clubs about two feet long, broke up into smaller groups and patrolled the street, chanting pro-Shah slogans.

Riot Police

Two truckloads of police arrived later and arrested a few of the dissidents, but no members of the mob.

Observers said the attack apparently signaled a shift in tactics by the government. They said they expected the government to claim that the incident was a clash between unruly extremists and patriotic pro-Shah citizens.

Not all of the dissidents were students. Asked why he had come to the lecture, a middle-aged company employee complained about repressive government policies and said, "there is no law in Iran." He said that he felt he could no longer remain silent.

"The knife is on the bone," he said.

Saturday's clash was the most violent so far in a crackdown on dissidents that began while the Shah was in Washington to confer with President Carter. Both sides have expressed satisfaction with these meetings.

During his visit, Mr. Carter apparently soft-pedaled his human-rights policy regarding Iran in deference to strategic and oil considerations.

Although it could not be confirmed, the sources said they thought the crackdown was ordered by the Shah upon his return. "He came back and gave the order: 'The party's over,'" a professor said.

The series of incidents started on Nov. 15, when 4,000 students occupied a gymnasium at Aryamehr University after about 50 of their fellows were arrested in a clash outside the college gates.

This was followed the next day by a protest march that was ambushed by club-swinging police. There were more arrests and scores of dissidents were injured.

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THE AMERICAN PRO-CATHEDRAL

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE

November 24, 1977, at 11 a.m.

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Bus 62, 67, 86, 87.

Firemen Strike Continues

Fire Kills U.K. Woman; 4,000 Men Added

LONDON, Nov. 22 (UPI).—A woman died today in a fire in her west London apartment before Royal Air Force fire fighters, filling in for striking professional firemen, could arrive.

The police, who tried to break into the basement apartment before the fire crew arrived, were forced back by flames and smoke.

A Home Office spokesman said 20 persons have died in fires in England and Wales since the strike started Nov. 14, but he said that none of the deaths resulted from the absence of regular firemen.

The woman was the third person to die in a London fire in 24 hours. Two young children died yesterday in a fire in east London.

With no sign of a government concession to the fire fighters' demand for a 30-per-cent pay raise the Defense Ministry said today that it is forming special teams of troops to deal with fires in high-risk areas.

They will be formed by 1,000 of the additional 4,000 soldiers assigned to fire-fighting duty this week. The first teams will be deployed in industrial areas of northeast England.

Mirror Suspends
London Edition

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The Daily Mirror yesterday gave notice of dismissal to all journalists on its London editions and ceased publication in London indefinitely.

The move followed the breakdown of long-running pay negotiations with the journalists, who are demanding increases of £3,000 (£5,400) a year. Management has offered half that.

The Mirror's northern editions, printed in Manchester, were unaffected.

End of 'Baby Boom' Predicted
To Cut U.S. Joblessness in '80s

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—A peaking of the postwar "baby boom" should produce major changes in the U.S. labor force in the next decade, including a natural decline in the unemployment rate to perhaps 3 per cent, a congressional economist said here yesterday.

Speaking on the "U.S. Economy in the 1980s," William Cox, a staff economist with the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, told a group of university students that annual increases in the nation's labor force should "drop off to less than 1 per cent" in the late 1980s.

Throughout the 1970s, Mr. Cox said, increases in the labor force have been averaging about 2.2 per cent annually.

The anticipated decline in the number of persons entering the labor market is a direct result of the "long decline in the U.S. birth rate since the peak of the postwar baby boom in 1957," he added.

In the late 1980s, he said, "increasingly scarce labor will result in a natural decline in the unemployment rate."

While noting that it was extremely difficult to make specific projections, Mr. Cox said that "unless the U.S. economy hits some rocks, a 3 per cent unemployment rate is feasible" under the conditions predicted for the late 1980s.

"Government will probably try and take all the credit," he said, "but the real reason will be these changing demographics."

© Los Angeles Times.

Pirates Attack Danish Ship
Outside Lagos, Kill Captain

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Pirates boarded the Danish ship Lindinger Ivory anchored outside Lagos harbor early yesterday, killed the captain and wounded all 14 crew members, the ship's owner said today.

The Lindinger line said that Capt. Søren Frederiksen, 44, was shot and thrown overboard and the first mate and the chief engineer were seriously wounded, one of them blinded.

The Danish ambassador in Lagos, Henning Halk, told the Danish radio today that the freighter

was now in the harbor and under police protection. The Lindinger line said it was sending a new crew to Lagos.

A Danish merchant marine organization called the International Transportation Organization requesting a boycott of Nigeria until the government guarantees the safety of crews.

The ship was carrying empty bottles and chemicals. About 20 pirates, on board for two hours, destroyed the ship's radio equipment and stole typewriters and personal belongings, a Lindinger line spokesman said.

Torben Woldike, chairman of the Danish Shipowners Association, said, "We have asked the Danish Foreign Ministry to contact the government in Lagos in order for them to take necessary action to insure the security of ships and sailors."

Anti-Censor Bid
By Polish Group

WARSAW, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Poland's leading dissident group called today for a campaign against official censorship, saying that the study of a dossier on secrets of the censor's office showed it to be harmful to the public.

The Public Self-Defense Committee was sent 700 pages of what were said to be guidance and other documents issued by the censor's office by a Pole who defected to Sweden in March. He had worked as a censor in Krakow.

The documents, widely published in Western newspapers, were said by the committee today to "unmask" the censorship's anti-state activity imposed by the party and state authorities.

Air France Strike Set

PARIS, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Pilots and flight mechanics of Air France today announced a two-day strike, on Sunday and Monday.

Police in Liverpool are getting the third school in the area since the strike. Intruders, believed to be V.I. dren, broke into a school today through a storeroom door and set books and ablaze.

Soldiers and police cut the fire to one room.

Aide to Carter
Hints Concession
On Energy Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (NYT).

In his most conciliatory statement to date, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger suggested yesterday that the Carter administration expected the eventual energy legislation to contain higher prices for natural gas, more tax credits for businesses converting to coal and more revenues for the oil industry than were originally proposed.

However, Mr. Schlesinger indicated that in return for accepting these changes the administration was determined that the package include a wealth tax on domestic oil, extension of gas-price controls to the interstate market and a tax on use of oil and natural gas by business.

Although congressional observers have been convinced that a compromise along the lines outlined yesterday by Mr. Schlesinger would emerge, the administration had been silent on what it expected from the House-Senate conference now under way.

Cardinal Traglia
82, Dies; Served
Under 4 Popes

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 22.—Luigi Cardinal Traglia, 82, served in the Roman Catholic Church's administration four popes, died today of a yearlong illness.

Cardinal Traglia had, since January, 1974, as the College of Cardinals chief honorary pastor of the Holy See.

His death reduced the number of cardinals to 132, of whom are under the age of 80 and eligible to vote for the next election. Cardinal Traglia, from the diocese of Albano Laziale near Rome, became a priest in 1917, a titular bishop in 1938. He served under Pius XI, Pius XII, John XXIII and Paul VI. He helped Pope John XXIII's election in 1963, first as vice-regent and then as papal vicar. Pope named him a cardinal in 1965.

Salvatore Rebecchini, Rome, Nov. 22 (AP).—Salvatore Rebecchini, 86, since 1948 as the first mayor of Rome after the fall of Fascism, died of a bronchial illness at his home last night.

A Christian Democrat, Mr. Rebecchini resigned a few years after being elected Rome mayor after failing to form a cabinet. Later he was re-elected and held the post from 1956.

Paul Schoeffler, AMSTERDAM, England, Nov. 22 (AP).—Paul Schoeffler, 80, German-born opera baritone appeared throughout Europe at the Metropolitan in New York died yesterday at his home after a long illness.

Adeline Trapp Mühlenberg, NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP).—Adeline Trapp Mühlenberg, who helped U.S. women win rights to wear modest one-piece bathing suits, died yesterday. Mühlenberg was one of the nation's earliest long-distance swimmers. She was once honored by the city Board of Education for wearing a one-piece bathing suit in a race, rather than a bathing outfit that covered her entire body.

Malta Threaten
Deal With Arabs

VALLERIA, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff threatened yesterday to sign a pact with Libya and possibly a military union with Arab countries if Malta's present financial and economic situation worsens.

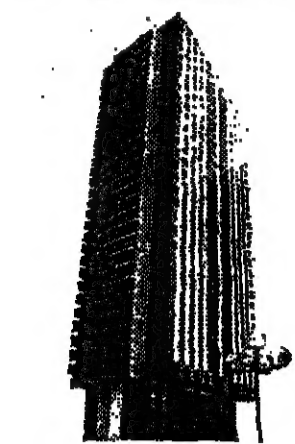
Mr. Mintoff, addressing members of Parliament, said: "It is fully conscious of the consequences were Malta to opt for military assistance with Arab countries in the talks with Europe."

Britain, which has maintained a military base on the island since 1942, will leave in 1979 and Mr. Mintoff will no longer receive the \$14 million (\$25 million) a year rental paid for facilities Britain and other NATO nations.

U.S., Italy Sign Accord
On Social Benefits

ROME, Nov. 22 (UPI).—U.S. secretary of health, education and welfare, Joseph Califano, conferred with President Giovanni Leone and Premier Giulio Andreotti today and signed a U.S.-Italy social security agreement.

The agreement guarantees the citizens of one country living in the other will get full credit for their home country's respective social benefits programs.



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about Brussels and our hotel
is probably not worth knowing.

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Some say Jean is slightly better informed on matters commercial. But then some claim Louis is a wee bit more familiar with the entertainment scene.

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Hemingway's Vital Streamflowed by a Dramatic Calm

Thomas Quinn Curtiss
Nov. 22 (DHT).—"Islands in the Stream" (at the North and the Cluny Booles in an adaptation of Hemingway's last novel, continuously and generally to be a self-portrait, of Spring, Hemingway, by hand, satirized Sherwood Anderson's novel, "Dark Valley." An interviewer then asked him if he was going to Hemingway. "No," he said. "Why should I? Pretty fellow will caricature Hemingway's taut style, once a novel, has been to the point of parody by writers, and it has been designed by Edmund Wilson. Yet Anderson's novel came to pass, and that the image of Hemingway, like the image of any prominent writer, has become a caricature. Hemingway, short-sighted, fazed him as the red-blooded hero of his fiction, with an air of him on safaris and at night as evidence. There is a single page in Hemingway's biography that in ink splattered about him.

Local Character
Hemingway in the "Stream" is just a movie. George C. Scott, played beard, is an American, inter-sculptor, once a member of the expatriate Parisian of the 1920s, who—in living in self-imposed isolation in the Bahamas, drinking,



George C. Scott in "Islands in the Stream," which was based on Hemingway novel.

was in retreat, but it contained memorable performances by Helen Hayes as the Red Cross nurse and by Adolphe Menjou as the gallant colonel. If it veered to the sentimental, so in some degree did the original.

"For Whom the Bell Tolls" was given the Hollywood treatment, resembling a Western set in Spain. "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" was hopelessly miscast and Henry King's "The Sun Also Rises," though slavishly faithful, revealed that brilliant dialogue on paper differs from spoken dialogue, while "The Old Man and the Sea" was so feeble in screen transcription that a reading of the best had to accompany his action. Hemingway's only writing for the films was the commentary for the Spanish Civil War documentary, "The Spanish Earth," little more than a newsreel collection.

Two Soviet films can be recommended. The first is Igor

Talankine's "Tchakovsky" (at the Kinoproms in Russian), a screen biography of the composer adorned with operatic and ballet sequences of splendor. Talankine, from material rich in drama and art, has provided a deep psychological study of his subject, one executed with tact, taste and expert theatricality. This dignified and moving cinematic account is in sharp contrast to Ken Russell's campy drams of a few seasons ago, "The Music Lovers," with its lurid sensationalism and carping-chewing histrionics.

Talankine evokes the Russia of the 1880s and 1890s, with subtle artistry, while Imogen Stubbs, in a superb performance, makes the melancholy master a fascinating figure. All the members of the cast are in perfect harmony with their roles, a circumstance that always denotes inspired direction. Here we have at once a production of grandeur and one of the cinema's most successful attempts at biography.

U.S. Bishops Revise Guide To Catechism

By Marjorie Hyer
WASHINGTON (WP).—The National Conference of Catholic Bishops has adopted a guidebook for teaching the faith that includes warnings against such "social sins" as racism, sexism and economic oppression and acknowledges that salvation is possible outside the Roman Catholic Church.

The 254-page guidebook, called the National Catechetical Directory, was adopted Thursday at the closing session of the bishops' four-day conference here. The only comparable effort by U.S. bishops was the 1984 Baltimore Catechism, which has been largely abandoned.

In addition to setting forth the basic tenets of the Christian faith as Catholics understand it today, the new directory draws on the social sciences to examine the nature of the contemporary world.

The most obvious difference from the Baltimore Catechism is the contemporary idea that education in the faith is a lifelong process of spiritual growth which cannot be encapsulated into maxims learned by rote at age 7 or 8. A chapter devoted to religious education for "social ministry" stresses the obligation of all Catholics to attack "social sin."

A section on relations with other faiths encourages Catholics to foster ecumenism by presenting "information about other Christians honestly and accurately, avoiding words, judgments and actions which misrepresent their beliefs and practices" while at the same time being open and candid in explaining Catholic doctrine.

Catholics are admonished to "be especially sensitive to relationships with Jewish people," with whom Catholics "share a common heritage," the directory says.

Fortunately, it's easier to remember the two genuine Russian vodkas than dozens of pseudo-Russian vodkas.



Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

FASHION Come Disclaimers From an Artist

By Hebe Dorsey
Nov. 22 (DHT).—Jacques Lartigue, 83, does not think of himself as a photographer, let fashion photographer. His interest is painting, and apathy, he said, is a hobby by that gained him world recognition at his first one-man show at the New York Museum of Modern Art in 1923.

His exhibitions all over the world, including a couple of retrospectives in Hamburg and Tokyo, Lartigue has produced a book. Right now, the book of Time-Life is putting a limited-edition volume of 10 pictures. It will be out in February.

Recently, the French general became aware of him only a few years ago when President Giscard d'Estaing asked to do his official portrait. Lartigue did that and many others and his wife is now of the President, who asked them to lunch at the Elysee Palace to show him one of his paintings was



Jacques Lartigue, French Vogue, just a hobby.

He has been intrigued by fashionable women since he was a little boy. "When I was 10 years old, I used to sit on a little chair in the Bois de Boulogne. Those were the days when elegant Paris women all took a midday stroll at the Bois de Boulogne, and when I saw a beautiful one, I'd quickly snap her," he said with a happy half-laugh.

"Pictures are like paintings," he said. "Either you get it right away or you don't."

What interests him in fashion, he said, are three things: beautiful women (of his books is devoted to women); the designer's ideas ("good or bad, I don't care"); and the pictures' documentary value.

He also finds fashion amusing "because it changes all the time." His most recent series, to appear in the Vogue Christmas issue, was made in New York with American designers and their clothes. He took all the pictures in Central Park, where he spent a weekend choosing his angles. One of his most remarkable pictures is a pencil-slim model, molded in a shiny, silvery sheath that he shot in a striking parallel with a tall, hard, glass-and-steel skyscraper.

With his usual optimism, Mr. Lartigue thinks that "fashion is fine. I know it's at low ebb now, what with punk and all that. But it's bound to change because it is so low that it has nowhere to go but up."

Getty Museum Bought Statue

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT).—The J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, Calif., has bought a bronze sculpture of a Greek athlete dating from the 4th century B.C. at a price thought to be the highest ever paid for a work of sculpture—between \$3.5 million and \$5 million.

The piece, possibly by Lykios, the most renowned Greek sculptor of his time, was sold to the museum by Artemis, an international consortium of art dealers, which had owned it since 1971.

Neither the buyer nor the seller would confirm where or when the sculpture was found, but it was reportedly discovered in the southern Mediterranean area during the early 1960s. For the last six years it had been held in Munich by a German, Heinz Horner, who belongs to the consortium, while extensive studies were done to document and authenticate it.

A British newspaper, the Sunday Times, reported (DHT, Nov. 21) that the buyer paid more than \$5 million.

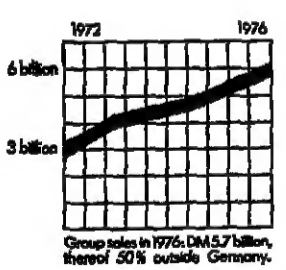
The second Soviet contribution on hand this week is "Podrinski" (Orphans). It is at the Danton, the Biarritz and the Vendôme in its original vision. A middle-aged author recalls his wretched childhood during the war years. His parents have been killed in the Nazi invasion and his other relatives cannot be found. His loneliness, his search for shelter and comrades and his fortitude in the face of adversity are drawn with pathos, and force, and the setting, as in "Tchakovsky" is throughout of very superior grade.

"Andrey Rose" (at the Mercury and the Bon'Mich in English) is a strained effort to cash in on the success of "The Exorcist." "The Omen" and "Carrie." Again we are confronted with that intolerable bore, the possessed child. What a racket she makes and what horrible shrieks she emits! It seems she is the reincarnation of a little girl who was buried to death in an automobile accident and rightly she must suffer the torments of her former self. The father of the dead girl, an Englishman who looks and behaves like a lunatic at large after his studies of Hindu philosophy in India, makes his way into the nursery of the disturbed reincarnation despite her parents' understandable reluctance.

Robert Wise, in directing, has been at a loss to spring many surprises and, though Roman Polanski in "Rosemary's Baby" succeeded in making the preposterous district of Central Park West menacing, Wise has failed to do so. The afflicted apartment is in the Beaux Arts building in the same area, and all that happens seems to be no more terrifying than an arty charade on the premises.



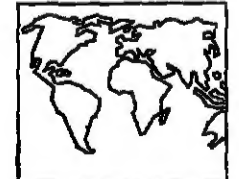
Henkel employees in 1972



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The Concorde: Real Test

Looking remarkably like a pair of huge exotic waterbirds, two Concorde's dipped into Kennedy Airport Tuesday morning—one from Paris, one from London. There was very little resistance from the residents who live near the flight path—their last attempt to block the highways to Kennedy on Sunday had been little more than a nuisance and they were planning to return to the courts. But there was a considerable amount of local excitement over the beginning of supersonic commercial service, to and from New York.

Supersonic planes are not that much of an innovation. Military planes have been flying faster than sound for years; even the Concorde had made an exploratory (or congratulatory) flight to Kennedy and has been giving regular service to Washington for months. So the mere fact that a plane can cross the Atlantic in about half the time of a regular jet is less interesting, than speculation about its future.

There is an enormous appeal in being able to cross the Atlantic in about the time necessary to enjoy a good dinner in Paris, in arriving in the United States by sun time—before one has left Europe. In terms of speed, it is a greater advance than the jet brought to air travel. And today the jet has virtually wiped out its propeller predecessor, except for very short flights.

Does this mean that the SST will do the same to the jet? So sweeping a result is improbable; the more important question is

how deeply the supersonic plane will establish itself in the economic system of the air. Can the amount of travel—after the initial excitement has died away—justify the costs of construction, maintenance and fuel? It is possible—there used to be questions, when the jets were first seeking entry into the commercial field, whether delays on the runways might not use up too much fuel, and whether the jets would have to be towed to takeoff points.

As a matter of fact, jet travel eliminated much of the refueling of the propeller days, when Shannon, Gander and Wake Island were far better known among transoceanic passengers than today. And the jets eliminated much of the internal noise and vibration that made long propeller flights hard on body and nerves, while at the same time their ability to fly so much higher than the propeller planes made them much freer of concern over local weather problems, such as "turbulence over the North Atlantic," which delayed or diverted many a Constellation.

Will similar advantages accrue to the Concorde? Or will its sole—and admittedly great—edge over the subsonic planes lie in its speed? And how will that edge affect the economics of the SST? The French and British have believed all along that the only real test could come from service to Kennedy. That has now begun—and the test is on.

Beyond Jerusalem

Where to now in the Middle East? To begin with, off camera. We must not expect a daily extravaganza of emotions or a weekly recurrence of diplomatic breakthroughs. Peace does not break out, like war; it is a process of accommodation. President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin understood as much when they agreed to disagree about the issues before them and to begin to negotiate directly. A world sympathetic to their war-weary gestures will give them time to absorb the gestures they have exchanged. A helpful diplomacy by the United States would let them define the pace and shape of the negotiating process without presuming that Americans have a better understanding of their national or individual security.

So the first question is not what Sadat obtained in return for his dramatic acceptance of Israel, but what he wanted. It is safe now to surmise that he wanted a negotiating process more promising than the procedurally cluttered road to a quick Geneva conference, a path that could be blocked even on secondary issues by any Arab nation or group and perhaps also by minor Israeli parties. Moreover, it is reasonable to conclude that Sadat wanted to demonstrate that he was strong enough to wage peace, that Egyptian lives would not again be sacrificed in war without a genuine effort to offer the Israelis the security they rightly seek in exchange for occupied territory. Sadat faithfully delivered the demands of all the Arab parties. But just as some Arabs quickly indicated that he did not speak for them, he served notice with his journey that they did not speak for him and could not veto negotiation itself.

The indications are that Sadat and Begin have agreed to meet again at an undetermined time and that their diplomats will seek to prepare a set of joint principles that they might then proclaim. To avoid the stigma of a separate peace or sellout of the interest of other Arabs, those principles are bound to be drawn so that they could serve as well for Israel's negotiations with its other neighbors. It would then be up to President Assad of Syria, and whoever can

credibly emerge to speak for the Palestinians to go forward on that basis—or to be left behind.

Sadat and Begin anticipated the participation, at some point, of President Carter, whose stated principles for negotiation have already defined the common ground on which they could next meet. Carter recognized long ago that the Israeli interest was not territory as such but security, and that the Arab nations must, over time, offer the security of genuine peace as well as military safety arrangements in exchange for territory.

A deal with Egypt on that basis has been described as relatively easier because Egypt's Sinai Peninsula presents less formidable security problems than either the West Bank or the Golan Heights. Granted that Golan is not Sinai. Neither is Assad the same as Sadat. Assad has always had less to lose in hostility to Israel and less to gain from its acceptance. But he also poses a lesser military threat to Israel. And as can be seen from his quiet collaboration with Israelis in pursuit of his aims in Lebanon, there is nothing frozen about Syria's diplomacy.

The West Bank and a definition of Palestinian interests there promise to be the most difficult issues. That is why they should be faced later rather than sooner in the negotiating process, after some confidence has developed on all sides. But there, too, the essential Israeli interest could be defined as security rather than territory and no assertions of Israeli sovereignty and no provocative acts of settlement should be allowed to undermine that principle.

The Sadat-Begin encounter was, in the end, a summons to moderation. It was diplomatic notice to extremists on both sides that most Egyptians and Israelis do not intend to go on bleeding for the irreconcilable elements in their conflict. The United States and other nations must respond to that summons with enthusiasm and with a determined effort to persuade others that there is no profit in its rejection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Bases in Philippines

The way has been cleared for an amicable and realistic settlement of the issue of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. We attribute this to concessions by the United States on the question of Philippine sovereignty over the base areas and the size of the bases. The contraction of the bases poses no problem to the United States... because all the territory now held by the Americans is not used and giving up part of it will not affect military operations. Despite the

progress made, some long and detailed bargaining is likely before a final agreement is nailed down. One issue that is likely to take quite some time is the question of compensation for the use of the bases. Some hard bargaining is in store on this issue but a mutually acceptable solution is not impossible since both countries cannot do without each other in the balance-of-power configuration in Asia.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 23, 1902

LONDON—The Globe says: "After all, America is not the home of the very latest in journalism. Austria must now be accorded that honor." A Viennese bank director, assisted by two friends who are lawyers, has decided to publish a newspaper for nervous persons. Catastrophes like that at Martini, big bank failures and other events calculated to upset the nerves will be treated in a soothing way so as not to disturb sensitive people.

Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1927

CHICAGO—Police Sgt. Tom Lynch was critically wounded today in a running fight with an automobile load of gangsters, and a bomb blew off the front of a West Side site reputed to be the payoff place for Joseph Allelo's beer gang as gang warfare flared anew in this city. The bombing is interpreted as the warning of henchmen of "Scarface" Al Capone, reputed king of the underworld, that they will not tolerate any change in the gangland structure.



Guns vs. Butter in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Enough evidence has seeped through the bamboo curtain to determine some of the main issues in the new power struggle in Peking. The evidence has to be found between the lines of the Chinese newspapers, many of which are allowed out of the country. One of the papers which reaches foreigners only when it is smuggled out, usually to Hong Kong, where eager intelligence services from more than one country are prepared to pay a handsome price for single copies, is the Liberation Army Daily.

Earlier in the year there was much talk in China about the need to strengthen the army. The new leadership which had overthrown the Gang of Four expressed itself emphatically in favor of this. It could not have defeated the Gang without the army's support, and it was prepared to pay the price usually demanded by the military for services rendered to politicians—that is, more and better arms. But the Liberation Army Daily seemed to have some doubts about the politicians' promises.

Using phrases out of their own speeches, it insisted that the army should "not only" be strengthened, but that its modernization should be speeded up. Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had recently proclaimed a new policy of sharply accelerating the country's economic development—a task which, he said, brooks no delay. The question of speed, he explained, was "a political rather than a purely economic question." He was saying, in effect, that the only way to give the army what it wanted was to develop the economy first, and that the military could not therefore have all they wanted.

Question of Speed

But the Liberation Army Daily turned his formula round to bolster its own argument. "The question of speed is a very sharp political question," it said, but it concluded from this that, in view of the possibility of war, China should make "earlier and better" preparations for it, in order to be "more certain" of victory. "Lagging behind means passivity and being beaten by others."

It pointed out that both the Soviet Union and the United States had been accelerating their military programs, and it implied that China must do likewise. "The situation is compelling, and time waits for no one... We must prepare against the eventuality of an early, major war. We must race for time against the enemy and work as quickly as possible, making one year count as two."

The debate at which the army daily hinted in the summer still goes on. Last month Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li, who is in charge of economic development, made a speech which was clearly meant as a reply to the military and to those politicians who support them. "Facts show," he insisted, that the policy decisions made by Hua to speed up economic development "are entirely correct," and that they "conform to the will of the people." There are obviously still those who maintain that Hua's policy is not correct, and they are to be found in the party's highest leadership.

The speed of economic development, said the People's Daily in an editorial on Yu's speech, must be increased, and "leading comrades at various levels must have a correct understanding of this point."

The issue is not only a military one. More rapid economic development requires the abandonment of Mao's policies, which sought to protect China from being contaminated by the evils of industrialization. One of the effects of industrialization already evident in China is greater discipline, higher wages, more emphasis on the role of the worker rather than the peasant—all of which are regarded by Maoist dogma as features of Soviet revisionism.

It is not just the "remnants" of the Gang of Four who are opposed to these innovations. The intensified campaign against the "remnants" in the Chinese press is conducted in a way which reveals its true target—those who refuse to abandon the policies they believe to have been bequeathed to them by Mao. They are not radicals, but Maoists, and they question the new leadership's claim to Mao's mantle. It is these "true Maoists" who appear to have made a tactical alliance with those army leaders who oppose the undue concentration on economic development which takes away the

resources necessary for a more rapid military buildup.

Both the economy and the military compete for the same resources, such as steel. The steel that goes into the new factories, or into the tractors that are to be produced in huge numbers under Hua's agricultural mechanization plan, cannot be spared for the new tanks and other equipment which China's huge and backward army needs so badly. Earlier in the year Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, the minister of defense, explained that steel was "the key link." He urged the rapid development of the steel industry, as the first of a number of primary industries which, he said, would put defense "on a strong basis."

The guns-versus-butter debate in Peking explains the recent signs in the Chinese press of struggles in the top leadership, particularly the complaints of an army plot against the political leaders. It is a debate that could easily degenerate into a power struggle of the kind that repeatedly erupted in Peking during Mao's lifetime.

Carter: 3—The SALT Issue

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—According to President Carter, "The lack of another SALT II accord between the United States and the Soviet Union, limiting their strategic armaments, might not necessarily produce an economic depression, but it would certainly produce a depression of the spirit and ultimate disaster."

"If there is a continuation or a heightening of the arms race, there is an increasing chance that these weapons will eventually be used. A SALT II accord must spell out a fixed and more sensible balance. Thereafter, a SALT II accord would advance us toward the final goal of reducing nuclear weapons to zero."

It is an unusual aspect of the debate on strategic weapons both inside the United States and from what we deduce, also inside the Soviet Union, that each is bipartisan. In this country there are hardliners and moderates in both the Democratic and Republican parties; there is good reason to suspect that a similar split exists within the monolithic Soviet political establishment.

Moderates Prevail

Nevertheless, so far, to the evident satisfaction of the Nixon-Ford administrations and the hopeful satisfaction of the Carter administration, the moderate faction (a relative description) appears to prevail here just as Brezhnev, a known proponent of some form of arms limitation, has also managed to reinforce his personal power in Moscow. Carter professes to be convinced that there is much more danger to the United States if a SALT II agreement is not formulated by this government and accepted by the Kremlin than if the existing interim accord lapses and both sides move into new and more dangerous weapons systems.

place new emphasis on assessing compliance with terms we agreed upon, and gradually to reduce the actual number of weapons on each side.

"If there are no new limitations fixed, Soviet production levels would be maintained and eventually increased." Our assessment is that, if there is no further SALT II accord, that would give the Soviet Union a strategic advantage by 1985."

Right Direction

On the other hand, the President judges that the international trend is beginning to run in the right direction, toward a decelerating arms race. He says:

"Already there has been a substantial advance by agreement to renounce all nuclear tests, something the world has sought for 25 years. We are also progressing in related fields, like projects for prior notification of any flight tests, steps toward demilitarizing the Indian Ocean, the moves to prevent development of anti-satellite weapons, and the reduction of extensive civil defense measures, which have been under way in the Soviet Union."

"We also hope that other nations with nuclear armaments will join with the United States and the Soviet Union by ceasing atomic testing. The British are already moving in that direction. We await the day, later on, when the French and the Chinese also do so."

"Even now, however, Moscow has removed the condition in its negotiating posture that all nations should participate—as an absolute prior requirement—to an agreement with us. At one time the Russians insisted all nuclear nations must join in a comprehensive test ban is negotiated. That is no longer their view."

The quinquennial difficulty in achieving a balance acceptable to both sides is, I feel, the tradition of mutual mistrust existing within each superpower, especially in their military establishments. This not only engenders

Ken Ishii
From Tokyo:

The roots of the trade surplus problem lie in the outdated distribution system and the subsidies protecting inefficient industries.

TOKYO—The key term in these days is *dora berushi* (dollar reduction).

With an embarrassingly large trade surplus that has brought down the wrath of its Western trading partners hurting from the flood of Japanese exports, Japan's primary concern at the moment is how to reduce the balance, now expected to exceed \$16 billion by March, when the Japanese fiscal year ends.

The issue was the subject of heated debate this month in the Diet, where Premier Fukuda suggested that one solution might be emergency imports of such items as uranium and oil amounting to \$3 billion. The debate was caused by Japanese alarm over the fact that the yen has suddenly become much stronger than anyone thought possible, to a degree that jeopardizes the existence of many structurally weak, export-dependent industries.

The concern is compounded by the new round of pressure by the United States for Japan to lower its trade barriers, the persistence of dumping charges by both the United States and the EEC, and New Zealand's refusal to allow the Japanese to fish inside its 200-mile zone unless Japan opens its doors to more of New Zealand's meat and dairy products.

Cornered

These pressures, combined with the voluntary restraints Japan has been made to exercise on its exports of such items as TV sets and steel, have given Japanese the feeling of being backed into a corner as never before, that the whole world is against them. They have been under pressure before, but nothing quite as serious as this.

In the past the Japanese have generally managed to pull through, giving enough to pacify but not enough to require any wrenching overhauls to the domestic status quo. Can they get away with the same this time, or will something more than kotosaki gestures become necessary? Kotosaki means something done with a flip of the wrist, without really trying. This is what Japanese are wondering today. In the opinion of one Japanese economist, the prospects are "50-50."

The roots of the problem lie in Japan's outdated distribution system and the complex arrangement of subsidies protecting inefficient industries. One of the most recent cases brought to the world's attention was the cattle

industry, in which members of middlemen's Livestock Industry Association extract some and "adjustment fees" from the cost of imported beef, or more by the time it reaches the consumer than in line with the price of produced beef.

Japan's textile industry, not so much for the manufacturers as for the or so small-time enterprises whose low productivity is ed by generous government assistance. With a strong encouraging more import such labor-cheap countries South Korea and Taiwan, small-timers, who have a broader base of support in the Diet than the big pressing for tougher legislation, one of the major administrative such as such protectionist, times, the industry can become healthy and enough to compete in the national marketplace."

No Tampering

Agriculture is another. Under the Food Law established shortly after World War II, the Food Staffs some 20,000 officials out Japan whose employees closely with local agricultural cooperatives supervising production of rice and other crops. Originally intended to promote production, the now works to maintain production, paying farmers grow rice that can only in storage, at prices the raised each year with litigation to supply and demand no politician in his right would tamper with the important farm vote.

To demands that Japan's barriers to agricultural ports, the Japanese ask, country in the world protect its agricultural or any other industry?

This attitude undercuts aspect of Japanese related to the whole trade question. While Japan's the world to supply the raw materials and some manufactures to every one the earth, they nevertheless to think in a national frame. More than one student of has come to this country surprised at the lack of awe of the Japanese of their position to the world. It gists would explain this of Japan's group-oriented in which the interests a group—be it family, company or nation—are paramount. "We" (our group) against "the outsiders." This is why (in spite of the up to "international" minded the Japanese seem to be more difficult than people industrialized West to see interests in a world context.

This is not to say the responsible position in government and industry do not nize the need for change kotosaki measures like \$3 in emergency imports, but dental reforms.

One such reform that has discussed is the abolition Japan of all import duties, suggestion, strictly unenforced, comes from no less than powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry. It is pointed out that in duties account for less than 10 percent of the nation's tax revenue, for which other income should not be too difficult to find. The suggestion a sharp turnabout from its position on tariff-cut negotiations to date, but there is nothing indicate anything will come. Besides, eliminating tariffs hardly be considered as taking into account the in on domestic industries, in defense other ministries lobbies would surely rise.

But the pressure is on, coming weeks should tell how Japan intends to go.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

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Fukuda Orders a Plan to Revise Japan Trade

From Wire Dispatches
TOKYO, Nov. 22.—Premier Fukuda today gave his cabinet the go-ahead to start work on a seven-point program to reduce Japan's huge current account surplus so as to help other countries' trade.

The Economic Planning Agency program involves cutting, expanding import quotas,

EC States Lower Sights for '78 Goals

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (UPI)—The European Community today set lower targets for its 1978 growth and unemployment goals, saying the targets should be revised to reflect the current economic situation.

The 1978 aims for Western Europe, set at the end of a two-day meeting of the Economic Committee of the 12-member Community, for 3.5 per cent growth and 6.5 per cent unemployment.

Douglas Allen of Britain, vice chairman, said at a conference that member states' delegations concluded that the target for 1978 growth of 3.5 per cent was too high and that the target for unemployment of 6.5 per cent was too low.

Douglas said the 1977 growth rate for EC countries averaged only 3.1 per cent, less than most countries.

He said, "EC countries cannot push their economies to 5 per cent in 1978, so that would mean a rapid reduction which could revive inflation."

The EC countries we expect to be rising in 1978 and will start to fall in the latter part of the year," Douglas said.

He emphasized that many of the countries in the EC are in their economies to meet the 4.1/2 per cent target.

Delegations believe the target is compatible with the aim of price stability and low unemployment, Sir said. He added that "it could fall significantly."

Experts emphasized that per cent is the countries' goal, not a forecast.

Dollar at New Low in London

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The dollar fell today to new lows against the pound sterling and the Swiss franc, and yen in moderately active foreign exchange trading.

There was no news developed to account for the decline, said. Again they attributed the fall to a longer-term downcast for the U.S. currency.

Attention once more was on the yen. The dollar fell through the psychological barrier in early European trading despite efforts in Tokyo to keep the dollar from falling below 240 yen.

The pound went to a low of \$1.870 today, but after news that Britain's unemployment total had fallen slightly again, it edged back to around \$1.8150. Last night it had closed at \$1.8100.

Third-Quarter Stock Purchases, Sales

Bank Trust Units' Big Buys Were in Oil

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Bank trust departments overseeing or managing \$122 billion of stock-market investments were heavy buyers of oil, office equipment and telephone, gas and electric utility stocks in the third quarter.

The trusts were large sellers of chemical, restaurant, steel and iron, oil-field service, machinery and tire stocks.

British Petroleum was the banks' favorite purchase in the quarter. On the basis of quarterly prices, the trust departments increased their 19th Pate holdings by \$14.7 million, followed by \$77 million of American Telephone & Telegraph and \$26.5 million each of Johnson & Johnson and IBM.

General Motors was the quarter's largest net sale by the banks. Valued at the Sept. 30 price, it selling of GM amounted to \$24.5 million, followed by \$22 million of Union Carbide, \$22.5 million of Atlantic-Richfield and \$19.9 million of General Foods.

Transaction data on the banks was compiled by Computer Directions Inc., of Silver Spring, Md., for its quarterly Spectrum publication, which follows bank trust departments' reporting to the Controller of the Currency. The computer Directions figures indicate that, overall, the banks were net buyers of about \$620 million of stock in the quarter, based on Sept. 30 stock prices.

Once again, the banks were on the opposite side of the market from mutual funds in some of the largest net purchases. The largest net purchase of the banks—totaling \$134.3 million but, as reported earlier, oils were the funds' largest sale—\$137.6 million. Similarly, banks bought heavily in the office and computing, gas utilities and electric utilities groups, where mutual funds were major sellers.

The two institutional sectors were on the same side, however, in more instances than during previous quarters, both buying heavily the office and computing, retail, aircraft, banking and

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Flick Holding to Be Transformed

The central holding company of the Flick Group, a diversified West German concern with activities in chemicals, paper and machinery and annual sales of \$5 billion, is being transformed into a partnership with shares. Ownership and management, however, will remain essentially unchanged. A spokesman says the new legal form creates the possibility of eventually expanding the group's capital base by the issue of shares, but adds that this step is not being considered at present. The change is to take place effective at the end of this year.

The holding company of the Flick Group (Flick Industrielle Unternehmens-Gesellschaft mbH) will be transferred to Friedrich Flick Industrie-Verwaltung. Partner and sole shareholder of the new holding is Friedrich Flick KG, owner of VG. The partnership with shares is capitalized at 700 million DM nominal value, with 211 million DM legal reserve.

Mitsubishi to Make TV Sets in U.S.

Mitsubishi Electric's U.S. subsidiary, Melco Sales Inc., will begin color television production in the U.S. in 1978, according to a spokesman. The company is expected to produce 4,000 to 5,000 sets a month with more than 80 per cent of the parts supplied locally. Japan agreed to curb color TV exports to the United States to 1.75 million sets a year over three years from last July, compared with 2.06 million sets sold last year. The company says it will continue exports to the United States under the agreement.

Certainated to Sell Series of Shares

Certainated Corp. plans to sell 1.5 million shares of its new series D preferred stock for \$40 million to five institutional investors and the State of Colorado. The company, which will buy 55 per cent of the new shares for \$22 million, St. Gobain

owns more than half of Certainated's common stock and all of its series C convertible preferred stock, giving it 55-per-cent control of Certainated, a building products concern. The new preferred shares will yield 7.525 per cent, meaning the company will pay slightly over \$3 million a year in dividends. The new shares will entitle holders to one vote a share, and the issue will be retired by 1988 through mandatory and optional redemptions. Certainated plans to use the proceeds to help finance its capital spending program.

MBB, McDonnell in Jet Pact

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of West Germany has reached agreement with McDonnell Douglas Corp. on technical cooperation in building a new fighter plane. The companies are examining the concept of jointly producing a military plane for the end of the 1980s, an MBB spokesman says. The Munich-based firm is currently cooperating with Britain and Italy in the production of the Tornado multi-role combat aircraft. The new agreement leaves open the possibility of other European companies joining in, the spokesman says.

Brown, Boveri Plans Acquisition

Brown, Boveri & Co. plans to acquire the gas turbine division of Turbomeca Corp., a unit of Snecma-Worthington. The acquisition is to be completed by the end of the year and the gas turbine division then will become part of Brown, Boveri Corp., the U.S. subsidiary of the Swiss multinational. While the acquisition price was not disclosed, a spokesman says that including the purchase price and projected investments through 1980, the heavy electricals company expects to spend about \$50 million. Overall, BBC's consolidated sales this year are expected to be slightly above the year-earlier level of \$4.4 billion. Swiss sales (about \$3.5 billion). Net profit of the parent company is expected at least to reach the 33 million francs of 1976.

Bonn Experts Cut Estimate of 1977 Growth

BONN, Nov. 22 (AP)—Real growth in the West German gross national product next year should increase to 3.5 per cent after 2.5 per cent this year, the government's independent panel of experts said today in their annual economic report.

The pickup, they said, will be due in large part to a considerable impulse provided by the tax cuts and spending boost approved by Bonn in September and taking effect at the beginning of 1978.

But the panel, known informally as the Five Wise Men, emphasized that an increase in industrial investment will depend on moderation in wage settlements.

The panel's projection of 3.5 per cent growth for next year is slightly higher than the 3 per cent forecast last month in a joint report by West Germany's five leading economic institutes, but its estimate of this year's growth is lower than that of the institutes, which calculated 3 per cent for 1977.

against 4 per cent this year. Wage settlements, including added fringe benefits, were expected to bring out rises of 5.5 per cent. Because productivity is expected to rise 3 per cent, the panel said, there probably will not be any reduction next year in unemployment, which should remain at about 1 million persons.

The panel's report said the expansion effect of the government measures is great, but it is uncertain whether the Bonn program will have any lasting effect. At any rate, the report said, the prospects presume that the government has already decided on stimulative measures that can affect next year's growth.

Government Deficit

BONN, Nov. 22 (AP)—Federal government revenues rose 10.3 per cent in the first three quarters while expenditures were up 5.1 per cent from the year-earlier period, the Finance Ministry said today.

Expenditures of 124.1 billion deutsche marks exceeded revenues of 104.5 billion DM to produce a deficit of 19.6 billion DM, 2.7 billion DM less than in the first nine months of 1976.

The deficit has been financed primarily by net borrowing of 16.4 billion DM, compared with 26.5 billion DM at the same time last year.

N.Y. Banks Seek Free Trade Zone For World Role

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—A group of the nation's largest banks has drawn up a plan that would establish a free trade zone for banking in New York to strengthen the city's position as a world financial center.

The New York State Bankers Association has submitted the plan to the State Banking Department. Leading bankers say the plan, which would significantly reduce taxes on income from banking here, might create many new jobs for the city.

The plan was prepared by the top banks through the New York Clearing House Association, which clears checks and transfers funds for 11 major banks. Creating a free trade zone here would enable New York to attract banking business from London and other financial centers, where the taxes are lower.

The Clearing House Association and the State Bankers Association—both of which are clearing organizations belonging to the State Tax Commission to discuss the free trade zone idea, including exemption from state taxes.

The tax burden here amounts to 52 per cent, including federal, state and city levies, compared with 52 per cent in London, 30 per cent in Bahrain and 10 per cent in Singapore.

Stocks in London Continue Decline

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—London Stock Exchange prices fell again today, reaching their lowest levels since early August. The Financial Times Industrial Index dropped for the seventh consecutive session.

Both brokers and bond dealers said the decline was mainly due to the growing likelihood of a rise in short-term interest rates soon.

The Financial Times index of 30 Industrials closed at 471.5, down 35 points from yesterday. The index has dropped 10 per cent in the last week and a half. Trading activity, although relatively light, picked up from the very slow level of the last few sessions.

Jobless Figure Off Again in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters)—The number of people out of work in Britain has fallen for the third month in succession, government figures showed today.

The Department of Employment said the United Kingdom unemployment total of 1,498,094, representing 6.4 per cent of the work force, was a fall of 13,242 from October.

In August, unemployment in Britain reached a postwar record, figures of 1,536,000.

Trading Is Busy NYSE Up Sharply on Wide Gains

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange registered sharp and widespread gains in busy trading today. Analysts said strength in 1984 shares spread to other high-quality issues, providing the springboard for the market upsurge.

Good news on the nation's fight against inflation was also considered a factor. Before today's opening the government reported that consumer prices rose by only 0.3 per cent last month, the same as in September. Several Wall Street firms had forecast a higher October increase.

Investors also found encouragement in yesterday's government report that in October durable goods orders surged 5.4 per cent, the strongest gain in seven months.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 64.1 points to 943.52. About 1,940 issues showed gains while about 435 were lower.

Volume totaled 28.3 million shares, up from 20.1 million yesterday.

The volume of warrants totaled 125,800, down from 189,900 yesterday.

IBM, which began firming late yesterday, sparked other glamour stocks today. The stock jumped 4 1/8 to 265 1/8. Du Pont rose 1/2 to 122 3/8, Burroughs 1 1/2 to 70 7/8, Digital Equipment 1 1/4 to 49 1/2 and Hewlett-Packard 7/8 to 76 3/8.

Actively-traded Sears Roebuck gained 1 1/2 to 30 3/4 after reporting sharply higher third-quarter earnings yesterday. Monsanto was up 1/2 to 59 5/8.

Allergan Pharmaceuticals advanced 2 1/8 to 33 1/8. The company said it could not account for the stock's rise. Snecma-Worthington, now in talks to sell a gas turbine division to Switzerland's Brown, Boveri & Co., moved up 2 5/8 to 45.

Western Publishing, one of the 10 most actively-traded issues, rose 1 1/2 to 26 3/8. The company acknowledged that it is still discussing acquisition with several firms.

Amel added 3/8 to 16 3/8. Canada's Dominion Bridge Ltd. raised its offer for all Amel shares to \$18.50 each, from \$15 and Amel's board approved it.

Medusa, announcing a dividend increase and projecting record 1977 earnings, advanced 1 1/4 to 36 3/4. Moore McCormack, unable to account for recent activity

Moderate Inflation Continues In U.S. Consumer Price Index

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—A small rise in food costs held the overall rise in U.S. consumer prices to 0.3 per cent in October for the third consecutive month, the Labor Department reported today.

The relatively small rate of increase, amounting to about 0.6 per cent at an annual rate, reflected last summer's wholesale farm prices, declines, which have continued to exert a moderating effect on retail food prices.

Grocery prices rose only 0.1 per cent in October, the same as in September, and have been largely responsible for bringing down the nation's inflation rate since midyear. Food costs comprise about one-fourth of the consumer price index.

Consumer prices have risen at an annual rate of only 3.3 per cent over the last three months. This is a marked improvement over the 10-per-cent rate during the first three months of the year, when the effects of cold weather and fuel shortages pushed up the price of food and other goods at a rapid pace.

The purchasing power of the average worker's paycheck increased 1.1 per cent last month, the largest gain this year. The government said the rise was due to a 1.2-per-cent increase in average hourly earnings, which, combined with a 0.3-per-cent rise in the workweek, more than offset the pace of inflation last month.

Over the year, real earnings—take-home pay adjusted for inflation and taxes—have increased 4.6 per cent. The over-the-year gain was due largely to the increase in the federal tax deduction that reduced withholding taxes in June.

Nonfood prices also continued

Two U.S. Firms Guilty on Gifts

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22 (AP)—Gulf Oil Corp. pleaded guilty today to violating federal law when it provided four vacation trips to an Internal Revenue Service auditor.

Gulf entered the plea before U.S. District Judge William Knox, who imposed a \$36,000 fine. Government sources said it was one of the first times that a major corporation acknowledged that gifts to public officials are illegal, even when no favors are asked or expected.

Phillips Fete Pleads
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Co. pleaded guilty today to a felony charge of conspiring to make illegal political contributions and pleaded no contest to charges filing false tax returns.

The Justice Department charged that Phillips made a total of \$883,000 worth of illegal and legal political contributions from 1964 through 1972, alleged a failure to report income of about \$2.1 million for 1969-1972 tax purposes.

After 73 years,
E.F. Hutton & Company
still has one name.

In an industry that undergoes ups and downs, mergers and constant change, E.F. Hutton has always stood for reliability and dependability.

Through all those years, we've maintained an unbroken record of profitability and of continuous service to our customers.

And now, as we approach our three-quarter century mark, that stability seems even more impressive.



ATHENS - BRUSSELS - FRANKFURT - GENEVA - HAMBURG - LONDON
LUGANO - MADRID - MUNICH - PARIS

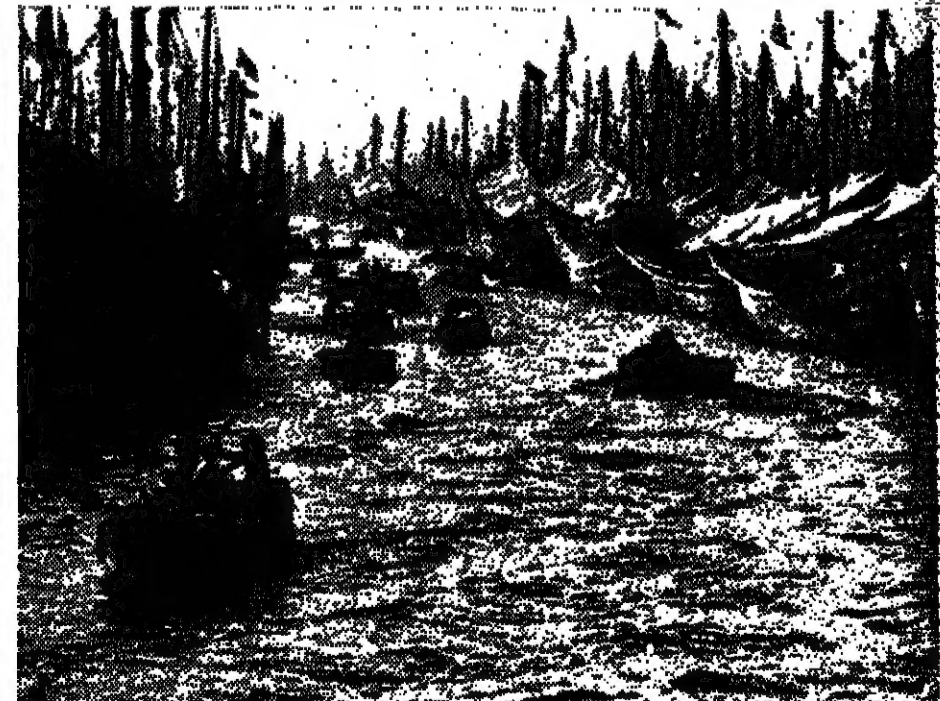
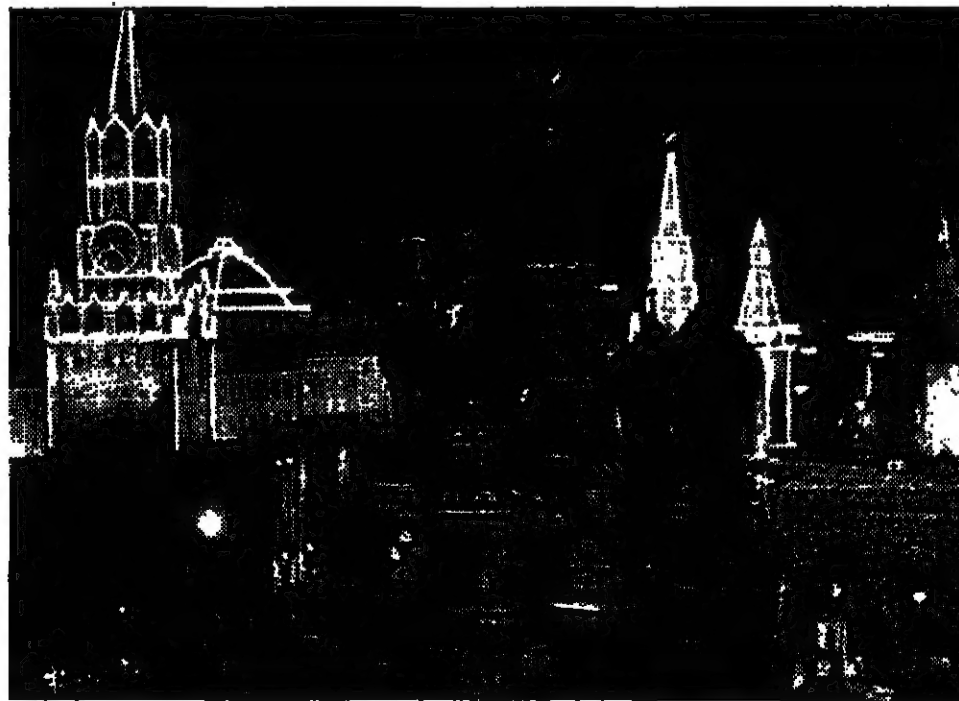
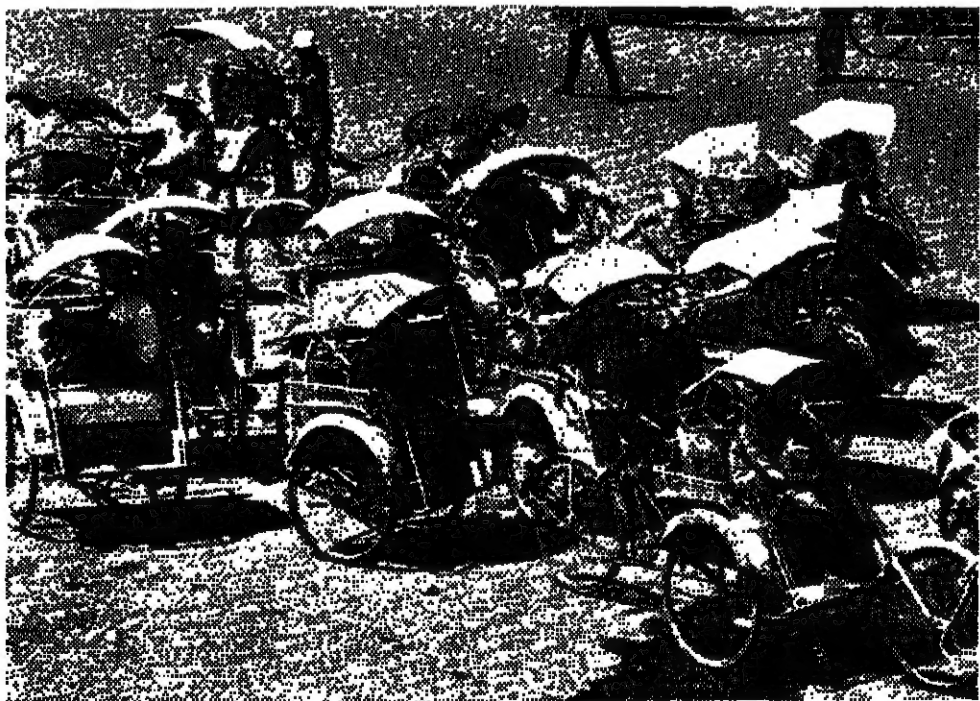
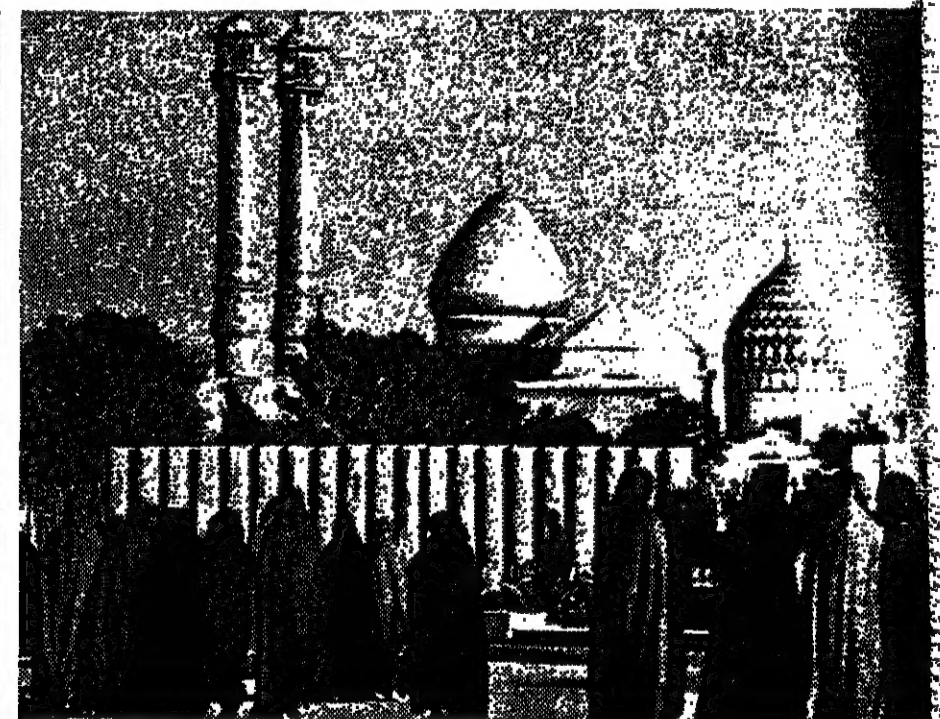
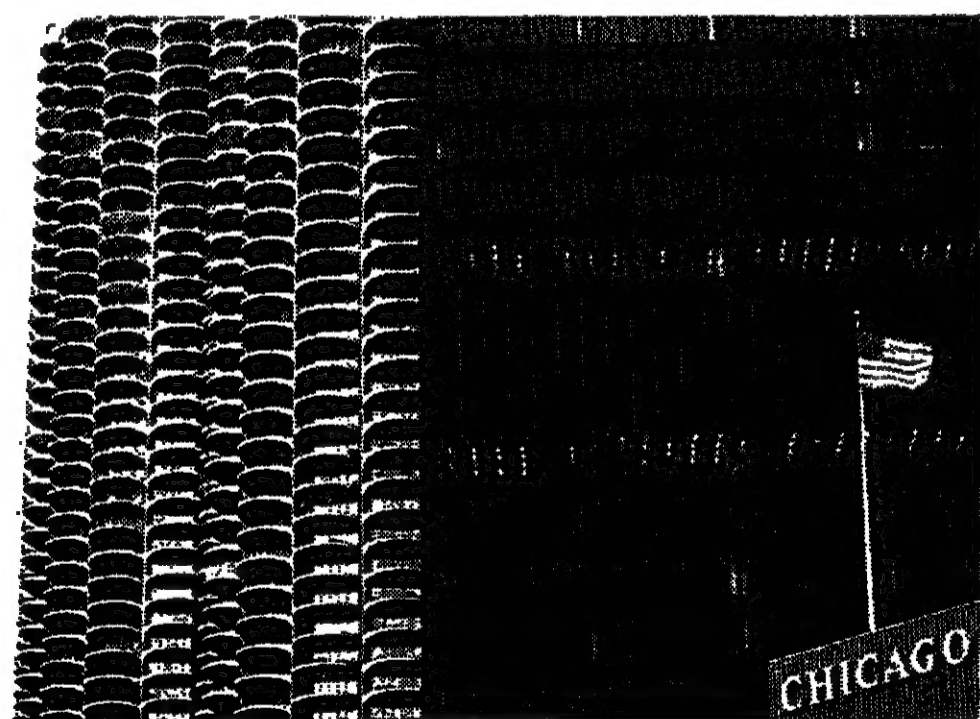
Currency Rates

Reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies national currencies of each of the following financial centers are not taken into account bank service charges

Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.0000
Swiss Franc	1.4850
West German Mark	2.48
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	2036
Spanish Peseta	166.64
Portuguese Escudo	200.48
Belgian Franc	36.36
Dutch Guilder	3.76
Austrian Schilling	13.76
Japanese Yen	360.71
South African Rand	1.48
British Pound	2.48
Irish Punt	0.78
Scottish Pound	1.48
New Zealand Dollar	1.48
Australian Dollar	1.48
Canadian Dollar	0.71
Mexican Peso	16.67
Argentine Peso	100.00
Chilean Peso	80.00
Colombian Peso	200.00
Venezuelan Bolivar	200.00
Ecuadorian Dollar	100.00
Peruvian Sol	3.33
Uruguayan Peso	100.00
Paraguayan Guaraní	100.00
Bolivian Boliviano	100.00
Guatemalan Quetzal	100.00
Salvadoran Colon	100.00
Honduran Lempira	100.00
Nicaraguan Cordoba	100.00
Costa Rican Colon	100.00
Panamanian Balboa	100.00
Cuban Peso	24.00
Czechoslovak Koruna	100.00
Slovak Koruna	100.00
Polish Zloty	100.00
Yugoslav Dinar	100.00
Romanian Leu	100.00
Bulgarian Lev	100.00
Hungarian Forint	100.00
Czechoslovak Koruna	100.00
Slovak Koruna	100.00
Polish Zloty	100.00
Yugoslav Dinar	100.00
Romanian Leu	100.00
Bulgarian Lev	100.00
Hungarian Forint	100.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices	
Bar Bonds	100/101 101/102 102/103 103/104 104/105 105/106 106/107 107/108 108/109 109/110 110/111 111/112 112/113 113/114 114/115 115/116 116/117 117/118 118/119 119/120 120/121 121/122 122/123 123/124 124/125 125/126 126/127 127/128 128/129 129/130 130/131 131/132 132/133 133/134 134/135 135/136 136/137 137/138 138/139 139/140 140/141 141/142 142/143 143/144 144/145 145/146 146/147 147/148 148/149 149/150 150/151 151/152 152/153 153/154 154/155 155/156 156/157 157/158 158/159 159/160 160/161 161/162 162/163 163/164 164/165 165/166 166/167 167/168 168/169 169/170 170/171 171/172 172/173 173/174 174/175 175/176 176/177 177/178 178/179 179/180 180/181 181/182 182/183 183/184 184/185 185/186 186/187 187/188 188/189 189/190 190/191 191/192 192/193 193/194 194/195 195/196 196/197 197/198 198/199 199/200 200/201 201/202 202/203 203/204 204/205 205/206 206/207 207/208 208/209 209/210 210/211 211/212 212/213 213/214 214/215 215/216 216/217 217/218 218/219 219/220 220/221 221/222 222/223 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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 22[illegible]

***The 8th bank in the world is French.
Its name is CREDIT LYONNAIS.***

Argentina, Austria,
Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon,
Canada, Central African
Republic, Chad, Congo,
Democratic Republic
of Germany, Denmark,
Egypt, Federal Republic
of Germany, Gabon,

Great Britain, Greece,
Guadeloupe, Hong-Kong,
Indonesia, Iran, Italy,
Ivory Coast, Japan.

Lebanon. Luxemburg.
Mali. Martinique.
Mexico. Monaco.
Morocco. Netherlands.



New Caledonia. Peru.
Polynesia. Portugal.
Reunion. St-Pierre et
Miquelon. Senegal.
Singapore. South Africa.
Spain. Sweden. Switzerland.
Togo. Tunisia. U.S.A.
U.S.S.R. Venezuela.

EUROPARTNERS:
Banco di Roma.
Banco Hispano Americano.
Commerzbank. Credit Lyonnais.



هكذا من الأهل

- 1972 -	Stock	Sis.	3 p.m.	Chge Prev	- 1972 -	Stock	Sis.	3 p.m.	Chge Prev	- 1977 -	Stock	Sis.	3 p.m.	Chge Prev
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<p>European Investment Bank</p> <p>8-25 Percent US Dollar Bonds 1976 Due November 1983</p> <p>Notice is hereby given that during the period beginning 28 October 1976 and ending 31 October 1977, US Dollars 150,000 principal amount of the above-noted bonds were purchased for the account of the European Investment Bank under the terms of the Purchase Fund Agency Agreement by Morgan Guaranty (Asia) Limited, Singapore, in their capacity as Purchase Fund Agent. As of 1 November 1977, the principal amount of such bonds outstanding was US Dollars 29,850,000.</p> <p>Purchases in respect of the balance to be purchased during the period to 31 October 1977, will, subject to market conditions, be made in the six months period immediately thereafter.</p> <p>European Investment Bank</p>	<p></p> <p>The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.</p> <p>U.S. \$40,000,000 Floating Rate Notes Due 1980</p> <p>For the six months November 21st, 1977 to May 22nd, 1978 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 8% per annum.</p> <p>Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.</p> <p>By: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London Agent Bank</p>	<p></p> <p>International Banking Corporation</p> <p>provides businesses, financial institutions, governments and individuals with a wide choice of international financial services, including short term working capital and trade finance, term and project finance, foreign exchange, collection, deposit and money transfer services.</p> <p>Commercial Banking Branches and Subsidiaries: Amsterdam, Antibes, Antwerp, Athens, Bahrain, Basle, Bombay, Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Brussels, Cairo, Calcutta, Cannes, Chitaogang, Cologne, Copenhagen, Dacca, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Grand Cayman, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Jakarta Kota, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, Lahore, Lausanne, London, Manila, Mestre, Milan, Monte Carlo, Munich, Naples, New Delhi, Nice, Okinawa, Paris, Piraeus, Rome, Salonica, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Venice, Vienna, Zurich. Agency: New York City. Representatives: Birmingham, Caracas, Edinburgh, Manchester, Sydney, Tehran.</p> <p>Commercial Banking Affiliate: Egyptian American Bank, Cairo (49% owned). Merchant Banking Subsidiaries and Affiliates: Amex Bank Limited, London; American Express Middle East Development Company S.A.L., Beirut and Amman; American Express Middle East Development Co. (Armedco-Egypt) S.A.E., Cairo; Amex Bancrom Limited, Hong Kong (75% owned); Multipar Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda., Rio de Janeiro (30% owned); The Bancrom Group, Inc., Manila (25% owned).</p>	<p>International Headquarters: American Express Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004</p>
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Observer

Democracy Lays Egg

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The American Film Institute has just picked 100 people to elect the 10 greatest American movies and has come up with strange results. It shows how gravely you can err when you submit art to democracy. The leading vote-getter, for example, was "Gone With the Wind," a leaden-footed, overblown romance, which was powerful stuff in 1939 but now seems merely endless when ever Clark Gable is not on the screen.



Baker

The other nine were "Casablanca," "Singin' in the Rain," "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," "The Wizard of Oz," "Star Wars," "2001: A Space Odyssey," "The African Queen," "Citizen Kane" and "The Grapes of Wrath." My personal list of "greats" comes mostly from a time of youth when I was still unaffected by the infidelities of the critical mind and, hence, not given to watching movies in a fretful stew about whether they were trash, merely diverting or masterpieces. No movie I have seen lately makes my list of "greats," since, with the onset of grizzling, I have become cautious about first enthusiasms and insist that the movie must pass the test of time, must wear well.

Each of the movies in the following, definitive list of the truly greatest American movies meets that test with one possible exception. This is "Imitation of Life," the original version of Fannie Hurst's novel starring Claudette Colbert, and without dispute the greatest weeper ever made. When I saw it in the 1930s, the funeral scene produced such audible sobbing throughout the theater that you could scarcely hear the dialogue. Unfortunately, it is almost never played nowadays, and it is impossible to tell how well it has weathered the decades.

Selecting the greatest weeper—Stanley Kubrick's "Paths of Glory"—was easy. It is still

as immediate as a news bulletin. The greatest detective movie was a little harder because Americans make better detective films than war films. The winner of course is "The Maltese Falcon"—Bogart, Greenstreet, Lorne, Mary Astor, fantastic!—a model of film-making economy and precision, a literate script that makes sense, unlike its chief competitor, "The Big Sleep."

The greatest propaganda movie, and nobody can disagree here, is "Yankee Doodle Dandy." Cagney! the things he could do! You could make a list of the 10 greatest films that have Cagney in all 10. It took a few minutes to decide that the greatest Western is "Stagecoach"—the original with John Wayne as the Ringo Kid—rather than "My Darling Clementine." The latter had Henry Fonda and—no kidding—a good performance by Victor Mature, but even Fonda is no match for those Apaches chasing Duke and that stagecoach through Monument Valley.

In the horror film division the "greatest" award goes to "Frankenstein." What else? It invented Boris Karloff. In the adventure category: "Gunga Din." It had Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Sam Jaffe pitted against Eduardo Cidell, Abner Biberman and half the cobras in India. "The Prisoner of Zenda" (Ronald Colman, Raymond Massey) is great, all right, but those cobras pit the scales to "Gunga Din."

Among comedies, "It Happened One Night" gets the prize, and among musicals, "The Wizard of Oz." Score one point for the voting public. Score another for "Casablanca," which is easily the greatest movie in the movies-see-every-week category.

The greatest chase movie is Hitchcock's "The 39 Steps" and the greatest movie starring Marlon Brando is "On the Waterfront."

Nitpickers will note that this list contains not 10, but 12 great movies. On the other hand it doesn't contain "Gone With the Wind," an omission which entitles all list makers to add two to the usual 10.

Science Wakes Up to the Hibernating Bear

By Lawrence K. Altman

ROCHESTER, Minn. (NYT)—In open-air cages on a farm at the Mayo Clinic here, two black bears have gained more than 100 pounds each after feasting around-the-clock for several weeks preparing to go into a long winter sleep.

The bears are about to be moved into dens where, from time to time, a team of Mayo scientists will join them for stretches lasting as long as 36 hours and in temperatures that drop to as low as minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit. The scientists will be drawing a series of samples of bear blood.

This will be the eighth winter that Dr. Ralph Nelson's team here has tried to unlock one of nature's greatest secrets—how, even when not supplied with fat, the bear can sleep for up to five months, burning 4,000 calories each day, and yet not once eat, drink, urinate or defecate.

The scientists are seeking a hormone that they suspect controls the bear's winter sleep pattern. The discovery of such a hormone, they believe, might offer new ways to treat human diseases such as kidney failure, sleep disorders, obesity and starvation.

Already, data from the bear studies have led the scientists to devise a low-protein, low-fat diet for patients with kidney failure. Studies on patients without kidney failure at the Mayo Clinic have shown that such patients can go 10 days, instead of the usual three, before needing another treatment with an artificial kidney machine.

The study team includes physicians, veterinarians, medical students and technicians. In working with the bears, they have not only Minnesota's harsh winters but also the dangers involved in raising and then sticking needles into the 400-pound animals to inject radioactive substances and to withdraw blood samples at scheduled intervals thereafter.

By testing the blood samples in a laboratory to follow the radioactive decay pattern, the scientists learn how the bear can use the stored foodstuffs—fats, proteins and sugars—so precisely that they do not need extra calories during the period of hibernation from December to March.

Although wild bears sleep up to five months in the winter, they are not true hibernators like woodchucks, ground squirrels and many reptiles. The bear's temperature drops by just 4 degrees, whereas that of true hibernators plummets more than 60 degrees. Unlike many small hibernators that sleep so soundly they can be picked up and tossed at will, a bear in winter sleep will arise at the slightest noise, charge at a visitor and if suf-



Bear in Wyoming just after winter of hibernation.

ficiently concerned about the disturbance, even move its den.

But bears can be subdued for purposes of the experiments by injections of a combination of muscle-relaxing and anesthetic drugs.

The bear experiments began with a casual remark made to Dr. Nelson eight years ago by another doctor who had just returned from a medical meeting where he had heard about the bear's winter sleeping characteristics. Dr. Nelson, a physician who also has a PhD degree in physiology and who specializes in nutrition, was puzzled. How could the bears survive while accumulating toxic waste products?

"People ask why we study such a large, dangerous, mean animal and not the small or hibernating woodchuck. But there are advantages working with large animals. With a small animal it is difficult to do tests on small amounts of blood and tissues. Some studies we do on the bear would be impossible to do on a smaller animal because we would bleed it to death taking the samples we need. The bear is so large your chance of isolating substances is much better."

Over the years, Dr. Nelson's team has learned that the bear's reaction to hibernation resembles the human's in starvation "except that the bear does it perfectly." Starving or bedridden humans burn up stores of fat but they also lose protein as muscles deteriorate.

But the bear tolerates winter sleep very well. For about one month before going into winter sleep, the wild bear becomes ravenous, eating 30 hours a day, increasing his daily calorie intake to 20,000 from

about 7,000 and gaining more than 100 pounds.

Then, once the energy input stops and sleep begins, the bear's biochemical reactions become delicately balanced. The fasting bear makes just enough water from its fat stores to stay hydrated. Meanwhile, the bear, like other animals, manufactures and breaks down proteins at a constant rate in a process called "protein turnover."

However, the researchers found that protein turnover speeds up five times during hibernation without increasing the amount of protein in the body at any one time. This conservation program provides the bear with as much protein at the end as at the beginning of winter sleep.

The process is so efficient that the bear does not form excess amounts of urea, the waste product of protein breakdown, which is excreted in urine and which becomes toxic when large quantities build up as a result of damaged kidneys. During hibernation, the bear's two kidneys produce just a trickle of urine and that is reabsorbed into the blood through the bladder wall.

The bear's adjustment to hibernation is so sophisticated that results of most standard laboratory tests of blood samples from the nonhibernating and hibernating periods are the same. The only exception is that cholesterol and other fats rise during hibernation.

Because the researchers have tried unsuccessfully to get bears to hibernate in the summer by putting them in a dark, cold room to duplicate winter conditions, they suspect the phenomenon is controlled by a hormone that the brain's hypothalamus, which regulates many basic body functions, such as temperature, makes each fall and winter.

PEOPLE: Margaret Trudeau Gets Leading Movie Role

Margaret Trudeau, photographer and estranged wife of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, now has a job lined up in front of the cameras. A film producer in Montreal, Alexis Kanner, said Tuesday that he had signed her for a leading role in "Kings and Desperate Men" which will begin production Dec. 5. Patrick McGeehan has also been signed for the picture. Kanner said that Mrs. Trudeau has "enormous dignity and poise and amazing potential as an actress." Mrs. Trudeau, who has been living in New York since her separation last summer from the Prime Minister, was not available for comment. She is expected in Montreal next week. The film concerns terrorists.

Stuntman Evel Knievel put on blue prison jumps Monday in Los Angeles to start a six-month sentence for assault. But Knievel will spend only nights and weekends in jail under a sentence which allows prisoners to work during the daytime to support their families. Knievel's lawyer, Paul Caruso, said: "Evel will leave the jail each day to go to his office at Universal Studios to do his normal day's work. He will return to jail each day at 6 p.m." Knievel pleaded guilty last month to a baseball bat assault on his former publicist, Sheldon Saltzman.

Members of the Kennedy family Tuesday visited the Arlington National Cemetery graves of President John F. Kennedy and his brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The graves are a few feet apart on a hillside overlooking the Potomac River. Sen. Edward Kennedy, the only surviving Kennedy brother, and his wife Joan; Ethel Kennedy, widow of the senator; Eunice Shriver, sister of the slain Kennedy, and her husband Sargent Shriver; and Evelyn Lincoln, the late president's secretary, paid brief visits to the cemetery.

Larry Flynt, publisher of Hustler magazine, said Monday night that he had resigned as chairman of the board of his company because he had "accepted Christ." (People, Nov. 23). He has handed over the reins of his company to his wife, Althea Leasure, who did not share his religious conversion. President Carter's sister,

Violinist Jascha Heifetz announced a worldwide search for three students—"the young better"—whom he will take at the University of California music school in Los Angeles. Heifetz, 76, said that the scholarships would last for a lifetime.

Ruth Stapleton, who was able to fly to Flint's change "It's really for real—Althea, bit upset. She said Larry the man she married. Flynt that he told his wife, there's more people who in God than pornography, ought to be able to make a some way." The Flynt's with Thanksgiving dinner with Stapleton, who hopes to some help to Mrs. Flynt.

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